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Pillar of European Unity, Steel Now Divides East and West

DUISBURG, Germany - When Germany's fourthlargest steel producer filed for protection from creditors last month, the besieged industry wasted no time in pinning much of the blame on cheap imports from Eastern Europe. The insolvency action by the steel producer, Klockner-Werke AG—the first major corporate debt restructuring in Germany in more than a decade — "does not only concern the fate of one company," said Ruprecht Vondran, president of the German steel federation. "Subsidies and unfair

imports are destroying market mechanisms." Steel has long been a central pillar of the European Community. The Community traces its origins back to the European Coal and Steel Community, which in 1952 launched the powerful drive to heal the age-old rivalries of what was then a war-ravaged Europe by taking the first steps to knock down internal barriers to trade.

But now, instead of helping to weld the wider Europe of

the post-Cold War era closer together, the European steel industry — combined with other powerful political and economic forces — is threatening to split it further apart.

is a basic value of the democratic society," said Jozef Zieleniec, foreign minister for the newly indep republic. "But we are finding trade blocked by quotas and tariffs, especially in Western Europe.

As Western Europe plunges deeper into economic gloom this year, the pressure to protect its struggling industries

The United States puts temporary duties on \$2.9 billion of annual steel imports it says are dumped. Page 11.

against competition from Eastern Europe is on the rise. Given the growing level of unemployment, falling production and the grim unlikelihood of any turnaround soon, that's not surprising. But the consequences are grave. In-stead of devoting all its energies to helping Europe's eastern half recover from more than four decades of Communic misrule, Western Europe is, as much through indifference

as through intention, placing new obstacles in its way. "The big issues that need attention aren't really at the center of the Community debate," said Rudiger Dorn-

busch, a leading international economist at the Massachu-setts Institute of Technology. "People keep talking about 'Europe' as if East Europe doesn't exist. That's a scandal,

Albert Bressand, director of Promethée, a Paris-based economic research and consulting concern, agreed. "Bringing people like Vaclav Havel, Lech Walsea, Arpad Gonez fully on board is necessary to recreate the sense of purpose behind the European project that Maastricht is in danger of losing," he said. "Bridging the Oder-Neisse border would be like crossing the Rubicon. There would be no turning back."

Without a rapidly expanding market in Western Europe, the new optimism this year in Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic about improved economic conditions could quickly turn sour.

A serious setback also could backfire against the Com-munity's longer-run interests by impeding efforts to create more cost-efficient European industries that would take advantage of the lower labor costs and well-educated work forces in the East. Loans to finance new investment would dry up if Western markets appear constrained. Ultimately, political and social stability in Europe rests in the balance

sion is expected to impose fresh limits for 1993 on several key steel products imported from Poland, Hungary and the now-divided Czechoslovakia. These would go along with existing restrictions on textiles, farm products, cement and a few other "sensitive" goods that, all together, affect about percent to 40 percent of the exports those countries sell to the Community. And although many top officials in Brussels vow to resist the temptation to restrict market access and promise further trade openness, they acknowledge that it will not be so easy in today's dreary economic

"Everybody here would sign up for the vision of a wider Europe — free, secure and prosperous," said Alan Mayhew, chief adviser on Eastern and Central European affairs at the EC Commission. "But not so many would sign up to the immediate implementation of that vision."

The difficulties of bringing that vision into focus are reflected in what has become a bitter struggle over jobs, money and markets among Europe's variously troubled

See EUROPE, Page 2

Blue Chips In Hard Times But the Worst May Be Over

By Steven Pearlstein ngton Post Service

WASHINGTON — Five years ago, if you asked for an example of a world-class U.S. company - one that was tops on service, loyal to its employees, invested heavily in new products and had a brisk business overseas — International Business Machines Corp. would surely

have come out on top.

Today, IBM is in full retreat, a symbol of the furious pace of restructuring now occurring in American business in response to a worldwide recession, increased competition at home and abroad, and technology that becomes obsolete

And not just IBM. In the last few days, Sears, Roebuck & Co. has closed down its century-old general merchandise catalogue and said it

IBM needs to go outside its ranks for a new chief executive, analysts say. Page 11.

would trim 50,000 people from its payrolls. United Technologies Corp. announced it would lay off more than 11,000 workers; Boeing Co., 10,000 or more, and McDonnell Douglas

And so it has gone for the past month — Xerox Corp. Eastman Kodak Co., General Motors Corp., the bluest of the blue chips. And though there are signs that the most painful of the restructuring is passed - and the expectation is that all this will eventually energize the U.S. economy — in the short term the danger is

that it could sap the recovery. "It's clear we've unmasked a hell of a lot of excess capacity and bloat in the American economy," said Stephen Roache, senior economist for the investment firm of Morgan Stanley & Co. "In the process, however, it's taken an unprecedented toll on the American worker."

[Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich said Wednesday that the Clinton administration likely would seek to extend jobless benefits, saying the latest wave of corporate layoffs shows the "employment picture is still very

bad."
[Mr. Reich said he was somewhat surprised by the large cutbacks at Boeing and Sears but suggested some big companies "have used the recession to do what they should have been

doing all along."]
At United Technologies, officials said that See LAYOFFS, Page 13



DESECRATION? — Jerusalem police removing ultraorthodox Jews occupying a seven ancient Jewish burial caves. The few bones found in the caves, dating to the first

A City Out of Dickens Is the Apple of Chinese Eyes

New York Times Service

WENZHOU, China - If Mao were to come back to life and inspect this flourishing city of Dickensian capitalism, where privately owned factories hire laborers to work 12 hours a day, seven days a week, he might be goaded into starting a Communist revolution.

For more than 20 years, Wenzhou has been perhaps the boldest city in China, the one most adept at chanting Communist mantras while building a private economy. That led hardliners to denounce Wenzhou periodically in the past, but these days "the Wenzhou model" is sanctified by Beijing as a symbol of the "social-

Mr. Clinton's campaign promise to end the ban has been strongly opposed by the military and many members of Congress.

Mr. Nunn said he would conduct hearings

But the White House said Wednesday

on the issue in March, and would make "no

final judgment" until they were completed.

that Mr. Clinton would not be dissuaded

from ending the ban, despite "a fair

As a result, Wenzhou (pronounced when-joe) is one of China's new holy cities, occupying an important place on the pilgrimage route for Communist officials seeking "thought libera-

Communist China has always had its secular saints, like Zhang Hua, a student who drowned in a manure pit in 1982 while trying to save an old peasant. But these days the heroes in places like Wenzhou are the likes of Wang Yuejin, 34, a factory owner who wears a brick of a gold ring with a one-carat diamond in the center Most Chinese would prefer to live like Mr.

Wang than die like Mr. Zhang. Mr. Wang opened a one-room shoe factory with 10 workers in 1985. Now he employs 100

good day.

The factory had revenues of almost \$1 million last year, earning Mr. Wang a profit of about \$60,000. Both profits and sales are rising about 50 percent a year, he said, and he lives in a palatial apartment with marble floors.

"Td like to learn more about Western management methods," Mr. Wang said as he relaxed in his living room. "Taiwan management, too. I've heard it's very good."

A bottle of Cognac sits on the dining table, and the Kenwood stereo system is proudly positioned by the door, right next to the 25-inch Panasonic television. Outside, workers pass by the Toshiba air conditioner as they string televi-

workers who churn out 500 pairs of shoes on a sion antennas from the satellite dish on the

Mr. Wang is beaming contentedly, as one of his aides uses a Sony camcorder to record his boss discoursing on the merits of his \$2,000 Rado watch. "It's a husband-wife set," Mr. Wang said. "My wife has a watch just like this."

It is this combination of prosperity and contentment that makes Wenzhou the kind of community that Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader, is hoping to build throughout China. Wenzhou is vibrant without attracting dissidents. It is the kind of place where folks are so enthralled by the jewelry shops and karaoke

See CHINA, Page 4

Croats Meet Harsh Fight In Worsening Adriatic Clash

Without UN Presence, Aide Sees 'General War' Erupting in 72 Hours

By John Darnton New York Times Service

ZAGREB, Croatia - Croats ran into stiff resistance from Serbian militiamen Wednesday as they tried to expand their attack in the UNpatrolled zone along the Adriatic coast near

As battle lines began to take shape and harden in the weeklong offensive, officials from the United Nations and other international organizations voiced worries about the prospect of all-out war in Croatia between the two largest and most antagonistic groups of the former Yugoslavia.

"It would take 72 hours for a general war to break out once we left," a senior UN official

"This offensive, and the fact that it has spurred the Serbs to get their arms, has put efforts to maintain security in the area back by months," said Peter Kessler, an official of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refu-gees. "It set things back to the very beginning."

[In Geneva on Wednesday, the Muslim-led Bosnian government threatened to walk out of peace talks because of fighting with Croats in Bosnia, and then it struck a deal to end hostilities with its Croatian rivals and form a joint command to battle the Serbs. Reuters reported. [At the United Nations, meanwhile, Secre-

tary-General Butros Butros Ghali accused Croats of widening their attack against UN-monitored areas and said Serbs were preventing the evacuation of 21 UN police officers.

[The UN chief, briefing the Security Council, said the offensive had "serious implications" for the future of the UN peacekeepers in Cro-

In fighting Wednesday, Serbs retook Skabruje, a village they had lost 36 hours earli-er, which is about 25 kilometers (15 miles) inland from Zadar. About 20 French troops were pinned down in one area; in another, in the Serbian town of Benkovac, about 21 international police were being held in the top floor of a hotel to ward off feared attacks from Croatian artillery. For the first time. Serbs were reported to have used helicopters as gunships.

The fighting has ended a yearlong truce between Serbs and Croats that somehow held even while battles were raging in next-door Bosnia. Of Croatia's 4.7 million people, 11 rhs. The majority are co ed in a Serbian enclave called Krajina, which juts out like a thumb, practically dividing the northern Croatian panhandle from the southern Croatian Dalmatian coast.

It was close to this sensitive area that Croats attacked at 7:30 in the morning on Friday. They met with immediate success, securing a strategic inlet where the Maslenica bridge once stood. The Croats want to build a pontoon bridge in its place.

Their attack came as a surprise here. But as soon as it was under way, Serbs raided depots in which their weapons had been stored under the UN-brokered peace plan. The Serbs emptied some 200 of them of everything from automatic weapons to heavy artillery and tanks.

UN officials are despairing over the fact that Serbs - who with the backing of the Yugoslav Army seized most of northern Dalmatia and much of central and eastern Croatia in the autumn of 1990 — are now once again so "It's a tremendous blow to our operations,"

See WAR, Page 2

Kiosk

Gay Soldiers: Nunn Strives for Calm

Senator Sam Nunn, the leading congressional expert on the U.S. armed forces, tried to calm the clamor over homosexuals in the military by urging the White House and the Congress to delay any decision on ending or reinforcing - the services' ban on homo-

Mr. Nunn, a Georgia Democrat who sup-ports the ban, called on President Bill Clinton to study carefully all implications "before taking any actions that could be perceived as final."

General News Costs of U.S. health-care New weapons in the battle programs are soaring fast-against cancer. Page 6. er than revenues. Page 3. Iraq has consolidated its missile research. Page 5. U.S. officials are concerned about delays in or-

ganizing a UN force for

Business/Finance The pound's fall threatened other European cur-

Page 11. Hitachi will m ke high-capacity chips with Texas In-Page 5. struments. Page 15. Page 18.

Trib Index ow Jones Down 0.57% Down 7.56 90.08 90.03 A 3.291.39 The Dollar Vew York Wed clos 1.5713

amount" of phone calls opposing his posi-tion, and probably would have an announcement on Thursday. (Page 3)

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Now, a Polyglot Phone Link Translating System to Get 3-Nation Test

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

TOKYO - A telephone system that translates from one language to another has long been a dream of researchers because it would make it far easier for people in different countries to communicate. Now the dream is taking a step toward reality.

What are being described as the first international calls using automatic interpreting tele-phony systems will be made on Thursday, linking research centers in Japan, the United States and Germany.

Researchers at the ATR Interpreting Telephone Research Laboratories in Kyoto, Japan. will telephone scientists at Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh. The Kyoto scientists will speak in Japanese and what they say will come out in English at the other end of the line in Pittsburgh. When the Carnegie Mellon engineers reply in English, their answers will be heard in Japanese in Japan.

Similar conversations will also take place with researchers from Siemens AG and Karls-

ruhe University, who also cooperated in developing the system What we have is a demonstration that this is

possible," said Alex Waibel, a professor of computer science at both Carnegie Mellon and True interpreting telephones that will let any-

one speak freely to anyone else are decades away, experts say. The system being demonstrated Thursday is

restricted to 500 English words on the topic of registering for an international conference. It can probably translate a sentence such as "Please tell me the topic of the conference," but not a sentence about the weather or politics. Moreover, the system assumes that speakers use grammatical sentences.

Such automatic interpreting systems involve the combination of three technologies speech recognition, in which a computer understands what people are saying; machine translation, in which a computer translates from one See VOICE, Page 4

Page 18. Weather Crossword Last Sufferer: Where Smallpox Hit End of the Road

By David Brown Washington Post Service

MERCA, Somalia - Ali Mao Moallin can still find the scars, small dark circles about the size of cigarette burns against the blackness of his skin. In a country where disease and death celebrate a thousand

victories a day, Mr. Moallin's scars attest to medicine's unique On Oct. 26, 1977, he became the last person to develop smallpox through human contact. After him, the disease died

Mr. Moallin's diagnosis ended a decade of effort by the World Health Organization and the health ministries of dozens of countries. Although doctors hope that polio and dracunculiasis (guinea worm disease) may join it in the next few decades,

smallpox remains the only disease eradicated by man. Recorded cases of smallpox go back 3,000 years, although the disease is probably much older. It was one of the deadliest.

When it was introduced to Mexico in 1520, it killed three and a half million Aztecs in two years. Epidemics in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries killed 400,000 people a year. As late as 1967, epidemiologists estimated there were 10 million cases worldwide, with 2 million deaths.

Because people are the only reservoir for smallpox, once the chain of transmission was broken, the disease disappeared.

Mr. Moallin lives in a town of about 8,000 people called Shalambot, about 13 kilometers (8 miles) from Merca. Like many Somalis, he is unsure of his age. When first asked, he says he is 28. When asked how old he was when he contracted smallpox, he says he was 17, which would make him 32 or possibly 33. The medical literature says he was 23 when he became ill, which would make him 38 or 39.

In 1977, he was a cook in the hospital in Merca. In mid-October that year, two children in the area were suspected of having smallpox. Somalia was the last country to have active

cases, and these two were thought to be the trailing edge of a recent outbreak. A documentary film crew was in town. Every case was viewed as possibly the last.

According to "Smallpox and Its Eradication," WHO's official history of the campaign, Mr. Moallin accompanied the children on a trip of less than 200 meters from the hospital to the local smallpox office. He recalls that he went with the children on a longer trip, to an isolation camp. In any event, his exposure was short.

The smallpox virus, however, is extremely contagious. It turned out that Mr. Moallin, even though he was a hospital employee and had actually worked as a vaccinator at one time. had never been immunized. He had been afraid that the vaccine might cause an infection.

"They told me the vaccine is the germ of the smallpox." he said. In fact, the vaccine is derived from the cowpox virus, a See POX, Page 4



A Sarajevo resident reacting protectively Wednesday as Serbian mortar fire continued.

By Elaine Sciolino

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The State Department has taken the first step toward organizing an international tribunal to prose-cute war crimes in the Balkans, according to senior administration officials.

Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher has asked senior advisers to prepare a study on how best to create the mechanisms needed to proceed with trials of Serbian, Bosnian and Croatian officials accused of committing atrocities, the aides

The request is the first indication that international boothe Clinton administration is serious about little in practice.

pursuing those charged with committing war crimes, although it is still grappling with its overall policy on the Balkans.

[In Bonn, Tadensz Mazowiecki, a former Polish prime minister who is a special United Nations human-rights envoy, said Wednesday that chances were slim that war criminals in the former Yugoslavia could face trial, Reuters reported.

["This is morally just, but the problem is its practicality," he said. "How far could such a court really achieve anything?

[We shouldn't allow the impression," he added, "that we have just set up another international body which can deliver very

[In Geneva, Professor Frits Kalshoven, the Dutch chairman of a UN-appointed investigative panel, said Wednesday that evidence of war crimes was so pervasive that the committee could only select some aspects for investigation. The Associated Press reported.

During his Senate confirmation hearings, Mr. Chistopher said the administration would support war-crimes trials in the Balkans as well as against Iraqis suspected of war crimes in Kurdistan. He said they could take place under the jurisdiction of Hague or in a special tribunal in the United

But such a move is not expected to meet with much enthusiasm among the Europe-ans, some of whom have opposed tougher measures in the Balkans. The British, in particular, have expressed reservations to the United States about the purpose and feasibility of moving toward war-crimes

Last month, at a meeting in Geneva. former Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger announced a list of Serbs and Croats who should be tried as possible war

The process is complicated by the fact the International Court of Justice in the that the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, and Radovan Karadzic, president of the self-proclaimed Serbian Republic of

Bosnia, are on Mr. Eagleburger's list. The two are now taking part in the negotiating process jointly organized by the United Nations and the European Community.

The Clinton administration sent a report to the United Nations on Tuesday documenting dozens of incidents of murder. torture, the abuse of civilians in detention centers, the wanton destruction of property and deportations of civilians by Serbian authorities and soldiers in Bosnia-Herze-

It also described an incident last month in which Bosnian Muslims killed at least 60 Serbs, mostly civilians in villages near the Bosnian town of Bratunac.

WAR: Croatian Relapse

(Continued from page 1)

one official said. The Croats whom the Serbs are facing have also quietly built up their weapons supply. Three years ago they were vastly outgunned, but now they have picked up several planes, some heavy artillery and even a number of T-84 tanks built at their own Slavonski Brod factory.

In addition, the Yugoslav Army is no longer on hand to help the Serbs, and Serbia itself, embroiled in the conflict in Bosnia, has shown no open desire to send troops of

Politically, the offensive has clearly bolstered the popularity of Franjo Tudiman, Croatia's wily president. It has met with universal approval in the region's press and has silenced the opposition. His party, the Croatian Democratic Union, is facing an election Feb. 7 for the upper legislative house, and its chances have been given a noniceable boost.

Frustration and anger had been building among many Croats be-cause important provisions of the peace agreement were never put into effect. The plan, which was adopted by the UN Security Council in February 1992, allowed the deployment of peacekeeping troops along the front lines, which the Serbs had wanted, and called for the return of vast amounts of Croatian territory. Serbs were supposed to have been disarmed, more than 200,000 Croatian refugees were to have returned home and Croatian authority was to have been restored in Croatian territory.

Virtually none of this has happened.
"The resolution called for a stepby step process," noted Cedrick Thornberry, who heads the UN Protective Forces, in an interview Wednesday. "The problem is, we have not been able to get that stepby-step process because we have not been able to get cooperation

The UN's mandate to keep peace here ends on March 8, and if President Tudjman's government strongly opposes its renewal, the 14,000 UN forces might not be able

French Company Sells Ultralight

MARSEILLE - The French Aviasud Engineering company has sold an unspecified number of ultralight motorized aircraft. or ULMs. to the Croatian Army, according to the company's presi-

Mr. Mathot said no prior authority was requested from the French Defense Ministry because ULM aircraft are not considered to be

military matériel. He said Aviasud had sold a new, advanced model it first marketed in November called the Albatros, which he described as "a twin-seat-

difficult to detect by radar, ported by land and has a speed of 160 to 200 kilometers (100 to 125

Hungary, for example, is limited to exporting 5,000 tons of beef a year to the Community, far less than it could easily sell and only a fraction of the 100,000 tons it sold to Western European countries before World War IL

This year, the East-West trade debate swirts around whether to set limits on key steel products at a level only 20 percent higher than 1991 imports — the position advocated by the industry - or adopt a proposal to permit imports to go as much as 35 percent higher. Either plan would represent a cutback from last year's level, when quotas were slapped on selected products late in the year.

With some sort of restriction all but inevitable, diplomats on both sides are devoting most of their effort these days to trying to prevent the dispute over steel from infecting the broader

Trade, not aid, is the real substance of our relations with the Community," said Peter Gottfried, deputy chief at Hungary's EC mis-sion in Brussels. "It is of strategic importance. As industries in trouble flock for protection.

there is always a big danger during a time of recession. Clearly, the most important thing today is to withstand that pressure."

But will they? While the Community remains consumed largely by its internal problems, particularly those related to the failure so far to win ratification of the Maastricht treaty, Eastern

Europe is clamoring for greater amention.
"The stakes go far beyond trade," said Richard Portes, director of the Center for Economic Policy Research in London. "The Community's internal development, its relationship to the rest of the world and its broader vision of its own future, all depend fundamentally on what happens in the wider Europe beyond its bor-

WORLD BRIEFS

Anti-Islamic Turks Throng Funeral

ANKARA (Reuters) — About 250,000 Turks thronged rainswept Ankara streets on Wednesday to turn the funeral of a murdered journalist into one of the biggest protests against radical Islam the Middle East has

Turkey will never be Iran!" roared the crowd packing the streets around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist, Ugur around the offices of Cumburiyet newspaper, where the journalist newspaper newspaper newspaper newspaper. was a advocate of democratic freedoms who opposed Turkey's periodic bouts of military rule.

Ankara municipality officials calculated that more than 200,000 people Ankara municipality officials calculated that more than 200,000 people and possibly as many as 300,000 took part. Mr. Municu's murder transformed him into a national symbol, at least for urban Turks who fear the influence of Islamic fundamentalism about which Mr. Municu frequently warned. Three little known Islamic groups took responsibility, here the content of the latter than 100 to but the police have not found the killers.

U.K. Opposes Expanded UN Council

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain on Wednesday opposed U.S. proposals for expanding the permanent membership of the United Nations Security Council and chided Washington for allowing its UN budget contribu-

tions to fall into arrears.

Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd said he hoped the new U.S. administration "will find a remedy for past delays." He added: "We pay our bills on time. But others who carry a heavy burden of international responsibility do not." UN figures put U.S. arrears at about \$400 million.

Commenting on U.S. support for making Germany and Japan permanent Security Council members, Mr. Hurd said: "The Americans have a saying, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." And I think there is something to be said for that."

Tanker Owner Says Oil Is Dispersing

SINGAPORE (AP)—Crude oil spilling from a crippled supertanker is dispersing naturally at a satisfactory distance from shore, the ship's owner said Wednesday.

"The situation on the Maerak Navigator remains stable and does not give cause for some and a statement from the A. P. Moller Co.

give cause for concern," said a statement from the A. P. Moller Co.
With the fire caused by a collision with another tanker finally extinguished after a five-day battle, salvage specialists shifted their attention to the threat of oil gushing from the hull. An additional boom to contain spillage and more barrels of dispersing agent have been sent from Singapore.

53 Are Killed in Rwandan Fighting

KIGALI, Rwanda (AP) — A total of 53 people have been killed in five days of ethnic and political clashes in northern Rwanda, the government

Prime Minister Dismas Nsengryaremye said the victims were members of the minority Tutsi tribe and opponents of President Juvenal Habyari-mana, a member of the majority Hum ethnic group. They were killed by supporters of the president, according to sources in the prime minister's

The Hutus consider all Tutsis sympathizers of the rebel Rwandese Patriotic Front. The insurgents are predominantly Tutsis who fled the country after the Histus triumphed in bloody power struggles more than 30 years ago. They returned and invaded their homeland from Uganda in October 1990.

Erosion Control Grass Is Discovered

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WASHINGTON (WP) - A "simple and universally applicable" solution to the problem of soil erosion, which destroys millions of acres of farmland annually in the tropics, is a little-known species of grass with a remarkable way of growing, according to the National Research Council. Called veriver, the species can turn eroding slopes into terraced hillsides, said a panel of council scientists. Planted single file in horizontal lines across hills, the bunch grass quickly sinks roots 6 to 10 feet deep, sends tough leaves the same distance up and grows into a living retaining wall that traps soil washing down the slope. As soil accumulates against one side of the hedge, the plant's crown grows higher to keep pace. In time, vetiver converts the eroding slope into a permanently terraced

Unlike some other plants that were touted for erosion control but became pests, veriver does not spread. It does not send out runners or rhizomes, and even its seeds usually are sterile. As a result, vetiver stays put, growing into a dense palisade of stems and leaves.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Pilots and Weather Tied to Accidents

LONDON (Reuters) - Pilot error and bad weather more than faulty technology are behind the high number of airline accidents during the 1990s, according to a review by Flight International Magazine. It found it was accidents with nontechnical causes, known in the

industry as controlled flight into terrain, which contributed heavily to the 1992 total of 45 plane accidents and 1,422 fatalities. "In 1992, there were 21 airline CFIT accidents, killing 706 people — the second highest total of the less 10 man 7 the of the last 10 years," the magazine said.

A Marseille seamen's strike halted ships from the French mainland to Corsica and to Algeria and Tunisia on Wednesday, the company Societé Maritime Corse-Méditerranée said. Company officials said none of its boats sailed. Officers planned to strike until Friday, while crew members are due to continue their stoppage until next Wednesday. Ships from the Compagnie Méridionale de Navigation were running normally. (Reuters)

Cathay Pacific Airways said it operated 65 of 89 scheduled flights in and out of Hong Kong's Kai Tak airport with its own planes on Wednesday, and the rest with chartered aircraft and crews as a strike of flight attendants continued.

(Related article, Page 15.) Lufthansa will begin a Frankfurt-Detroit service three times a week on

May 3. Fares are to range from 1,199 Deutsche marks (\$760) and 1,499 marks in economy class to 4,831 marks for business class. Detroit flights will leave Frankfurt on Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. (IHT)

A Dangerous Season The Albatros, he said, can be folded into a compact 2.3 by 8 meters (7.7 by 26.2 (ect) to be transported by head of the folded in the said of the folders.

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

Snow fell on several Alpine ski resorts Wednesday, and that in itself was news. The region has been having its fourth snowless January in a row, and several ski-lift operators have had to cease operations altogether because the lower slopes are absolutely bare.

Higher up, slopes have become icy and dangerously fast, resulting in a record number of deaths and serious accidents in the French Alps. Those slopes have also be-come more congested than usual, with skiers bused in from lower resorts lacking snow.

There have been cases of skiers tobogganing out of control for hun-dreds of meters before slamming against trees or into other skiers.

Hospitals have had to deal with broken necks, backs and limbs, se-rious head injuries and ice burns. The president of the association of doctors working in ski stations, Marc-Hervé Binet, said the extent and type of injuries on the slopes more and more resemble those from accidents on the highways. Doctors blame not only excessive speed and aggressiveness, but faulty or inadequate equipment. One hospital, at Moditiers in

France, has reported 18 deaths this month, some of them people run into by other skiers. Nine Britons have died in skring

actidents in France this year.

The overall rate of accidents in

France has actually decreased from as high as 11 per thousand skiers a day in the early 1970s to about 2.5 per thousand this year, according to emergency services. But the proportion of accidents resulting in serious injury and death is much higher this year.

daughter, Nicola, 18, was killed in an accident at Tignes in the French ÷ .

thel vo

Alps, is leading a campaign for greater safety on the slopes.

Austria this season experimentally introduced a ski patrol that tries to keep aggressive or dangerous skiers off the slopes. Guards supervise the slopes at 33 ski resorts in Germany, and some Swiss ski-lift operators employ private se-curity staff empowered to confis-cate the passes of dangerous skiers. The resorts that depend for their livelihood on the ski trade are watching the sky carefully and hop-

ing that a break in the weather will bring fresh snow before school vacations in mid-February. There were some grounds for optimism. A ridge of high pressure which has lingered over a wide swathe of Europe from Spain to the Balkans since before Christmas now appears to be breaking up,

making it likely that snow will continue to fall, according to the Mete-orological Office in Britain. Snow conditions are still generally good at resorts above 1,600 meters, according to the Ski Club of Britain, which issues reports covering the entire Alpine region. Spokesmen for the French, Swiss, Austrian and Italian ski federations say many of the lower resorts are undermore records.

are undergoing serious difficulties.

Jim Thorsell, head of the mountain project at the World Conservation Union in Gland, Switzerland, said one bright aspect of the repeated absence of snow coupled with the recession was a slowing of the building of new slopes and housing developments in the Alps. The organization is one of several campaigning against overdevelopment of the fragile Alpine environment

> -----1.1.8.2

Chill Greets Yeltsin on **India Trip**

NEW DELHI - President Boris N. Yeltsin arrived in India on Wednesday to mend fraved ties Mr. Yeltsin, greeted by Foreign Minister Dinesh Singh, said he had come to India "with a good heart - that's the most important thing

— and with emotion. But Indian businesses have been angered by erratic deliveries of strategic Russian imports and by a ruinous fixed exchange rate that shrinks the value of their exports. Some said they needed more than

bomhomie. "It can't be only one-way traffic," said an industrialist, H. P.

Russia says it is owed \$16 billion by India mostly in the form of credits for defense spending. It calculates the amount on a fixed ruble-rupee exchange rate set in 1978. But the ruble is worth only one-

The countries agree that the skewed exchange rate is forcing India to pay more for its credits than they are worth. But India wants 60 percent of the debt written off, while Moscow is only prepared to

offer 30 percent. "Now the ruble is worth God knows what, hundreds to the doilar, whereas they are still charging us as much as 20 to the dollar," Mr. Nanda said. That is ridiculous. It's the first thing that should be

changed. The collapse of the Soviet Union, India's biggest trade partner and its main supplier of military equipment, has hurt the Indian economy. With easy access to the former Soviet market blocked, Indian businesses have started to look else-

The Clinton bresidency

A new crisis in Croatia

E Confrontation with Iraq

sbowdown

Continued agony in Bosnia

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The Palestinian deportee

where for customers.

- herd dab-on

Hafy

Luxembour

-" hand deliv, Madrid

Smitten (almeil)



Nexhauje Hoxha, widow of the Albanian dictator, at her trial Wednesday in Tirana. She was charged with unisusing state money.

Albania Dictator's Widow Given 9 Years for Corruption

TIRANA, Albania - Nexhmije Hoxha, 72, widow of the dictator Enver Hoxha, was sentenced to nine years in prison on Wednesday for corruption during the closing years of Com-

The prosecutor had urged a 14-year sentence for Mrs. Hoxha, the first member of Albania's former Communist elite to face trial.

Mrs. Hoxha told the three-judge panel Tues-day that such a term would be "absurd and equal to a death sentence.

She remained silent during the sentencing and was taken away without commenting.

The sentence imposed was two years longer

than the minimum term of seven years for misappropriation of government funds. She could have been sentenced to up to 25 years. Mrs. Hoxha was charged with misusing more than 750,000 leks, the equivalent of \$75,000, in state money between her husband's death in 1985 and the collapse of the Stalinist regime in

Judge Muharrem Kushi said Mrs. Hoxha's former rank, age and ill health spoke against a more severe sentence. Several charges of embezzling funds for goods bought abroad, medi-

cal services and vacations were dropped for

was sentenced to four years for corruption. Mr. Buxheli, 39, headed a government agency that provided special funds and services to highranking Communists and their families.

Prosecutors painted Mrs. Hoxha and her family as lavish spenders who enjoyed high living while their political system turned Albania into Europe's most impoverished and iso-

Throughout the three-week trial, Mrs. Hoxha insisted she broke no laws despite her family's privileges. She maintained the trial was politially motivated retribution by the post-Com-

lack of evidence, he said. An official in the old regime, Kino Buxheli, Jewish Cemetery

center-right coalition government.

Coalition members said Mr. liberal Free Democrats, Otto ny. Lambsdorff, for saying that a dif-

"This debate is more than harm-the leftist Social Democrats and the ful," officials quoted Mr. Kohl as small Alliance 90/Greens organi-

Mr. Lambsdorff responded by assuring the meeting that the liberal Free Democrats currently saw no alternative to the coalition in pow-

Paris Prepares Armenia Aid

BONN - Chancellor Helmut has governed for 10 years, the offi-

Twice this week Mr. Lambsdorff questioned his party's commitment to the coalition, which must deal with a recession and a huge bill for Kohl criticized the leader of the rebuilding the former East Germa-

Lambsdorff, for saying that a dif-ferent coalition was possible after alition was possible after 1994 elections between the Free Democrats,

> That comment came a day after Mr. Lambsdorff threatened to withdraw from the coalition if German Air Force officers are used to help enforce a United Nations noflight zone over Bosnia-Herzegovi-

Mr Kohl wants Germany to join it North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies in enforcing the flight ban if it is called for by the United Nations, but the Free Democrats say such a move would violate a constitutional ban on deploying

Is Desecrated in Eastern Germany

BERLIN — A Jewish cemetery in Eastern Germany has been desecrated, with 11 gravestones overturned and one headstone smeared with a Nazi swastika symbol, the

police said Wednesday. A police spokesman said the desecration of the cemetery in Eisenhilttenstadt a town on the Polish border, had most likely happened several days ago. The cemetery is The incident was the latest in a

wave of rightist attacks on foreign asylum hostels and Jewish sites that started with rioting in the eastern port city of Rostock last August. Rightist radicals have carried out more than 2,100 acts of violence in the last 13 months, mostly against foreigners but also including attacks on Holocaust memorials and

Jewish cemeteries. In a separate development, a German court imposed a 32-month jail term on a 23-year-old rightist extremist, and a two-year youth detention on a 19-year-old accomplice, for an arson attack on an asylum home in Wismar last Au-

Planes to Croatia

Agence France-Presse

dent. Marc Mathot.

er of composite material with a special paint that makes it very

gust that caused damage but no miles) an hour, much higher than casualties. (Reuters, AP. AFP) the speed of a regular ULM.

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Doubts About Coalition 'Harmful,' Kohl Says

Kohl warned his junior cabinet cials said. partners on Wednesday not to cast doubt on the future of Germany's

1994 elections. telling a meeting of coalition lead-ers, including Mr. Lambsdorff. zation of environmentalists and civil-rights campaigners.

er, which is led by Mr. Kohl's con-

PARIS - France, with the help of the French Red Cross and French-Armenian associations, will start an emergency airlift to Armenia and send a train there with 600 tons of relief supplies.

(Continued from page 1)

Soviet Union represent barely 4 percent of EC

sales. Nonetheless, the sudden surge in cheap supplies from the region was a key factor in the stunning price collapse last year — as much as 40 percent in some cases — that has knocked

the props out from under the highly cyclical

The effect of the downturn is clearly evident in Duisburg, Germany's brawny city of steel established where the Ruhr River runs into the

Rhine. The smokestacks still belch hot white streams of exhaust into the sky while dozens of barges ply the rivers below. But the brief flush

of prosperity of the late 1980s and early 1990s is

now on the wane.
Unemployment in the Ruhr Valley, the tradi-

tional heartland of German heavy industry, is

already more than double the approximately 5

percent rate for the rest of Western Germany.

Only last week, Thyssen Stahl AG, Germa-

ny's largest steel company, announced plans to cut an additional 8,000 jobs, or nearly 14 per-

Bonn's troops outside NATO terri-

EUROPE: Steel, Which Forged European Unity, Today Spreads Division

cent of its work force, after disclosing "cata-

strophic" losses. The management board chairman, Ekkehard Schulz, described the situation steel producers. Every European steelmaker, after several years of relatively comfortable as "even worse than it was during the 1970s and gains for most companies in the mid- to late 1980s, is losing money today. Spain is seeking approval from Brussels to pour billions of pese-Having already slashed half its work force over the last 15 years to help improve competi-tiveness, the German steel industry — exclutas of additional subsidies into steel to keep its state-owned producers going. Italy just hired a Japanese executive in hopes of turning around its sick state-owned steel conglomerate. sively in private hands and without direct government aid - is now expected to eliminate at To add to the industry's woes, Washington least 25,000 more jobs over the next two years. nay be on the verge of severely constricting the U.S. market to European steel by slapping heavy anti-dumping duties on many products. The Commerce Department took the first steps down that road Wednesday when it ruled in favor of the U.S. steel industry.

Imports from Eastern Europe and the former Societ Union represent hereby and the former On Tuesday, Germany's leading steelmakers called for the creation of a European "steel

cartel" in an effort to prevent the downturn from turning into a rout. "We have a market that is going down fast, so there is no room for expanded exports from the East." said Albrecht Kormann, managing director at the German steel federation in nearby Düsseldorf. "Our intention is to defend the European market with all the legal weapons at

Under the year-old association agreements between the European Community and the four most reformist countries of Central Europe — Poland, Hungary and the Czech and Slovak republics — trade barriers are supposed to be rapidly dismantled in many sectors. In fact, trade has expanded sharply between East

Yet, along with restrictions intended mainly

to protect Western European farmers, textiles and apparel, the steel industry won a "safe-

guard" clause allowing Brussels to impose limits if imports from those countries are likely to surge. Tough restraints remain on imports from Romania and the former republics of the Soviet Outside of steel, many Eastern European

nations labor under other strict restrictions.



Military Draws Its Battle Lines on the Homosexual Issue

FIRST 100 DAYS / SERVICES CONFRONT PRESIDENT

Throng Funer

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8 Attorneys on the Trail in Passport Case

WASHINGTON - Joseph E. diGenova, independent counsel, named a staff of eight attorneys for his investigation into the activities of high-ranking White House officials in the pre-election search of President Bill Clinton's passport and consular files.

Mr. diGenova said he had "brought on board a sufficient number of assistants for a thorough and expeditious investigation," although he would not predict how long his inquiry would take. "We hope to

finish within a reasonable time frame," Mr. diGenova said, "but I've learned it is unwise at the beginning to predict a specific time."

The number of attorneys hired is larger than expected and only two fewer than the number first hired by Lawrence E. Walsh, independent coursel for the larger than the number first hired by Lawrence E. Walsh, independent counsel for the Iran-contra inquiry, which focused on activities involving the White House, the State and Defense departments and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Chauffeur Back in Peru After Baird Debacle

STAMFORD. Connecticut — The illegal alien who worked as Zoe Baird's chauffeur for more than a year. Victor Cordero, has gone back to Peru, his lawyer says. Mr. Cordero, 26, "has voluntarily departed the United States to return to Peru," Helene Pepe, the lawyer, said in a statement.

Ms. Baird withdrew as President Clinton's nominee for attorney general last week because of an outcry over her hiring of Mr. Cordero and his wife, Lillian. Mr. Cordero went into hiding at the time. The Immigration and Naturalization Service had asked him and his estranged wife, a former nanny in Ms. Baird's New Haven home, to appear for questioning this week to determine whether they should

Streisand's Not Ambitious, Just Passionate

NEW YORK - Barbra Streisand, the singer, producer, actress and director, has said that despite reports to the contrary, she has no plans to try for a seat in the U.S. Senate.

"Running for the Senate is out of the question," she said in a statement. "There should be no confusion between someone with political passion and someone with political ambition."

Quoting an unidentified highly placed Democratic party source, the New York Post said Tuesday that Ms. Streisand, 50, had disclosed her intentions to run for a Senate seat, possibly from New York, during festivities at the inauguration of President Clinton last

Packwood Foes Leave No Meeting Unheckled

EUGENE, Oregon - Protesters heckled Senator Bob Packwood as he traveled through Oregon, disrupting meetings he attended and demanding his resignation over sexual misconduct allegations. About 75 people heckled the Republican at a hotel where he met

with timber industry leaders. Several tried to enter the conference room during the meeting, then pounded on the windows when they encountered locked doors.

Earlier, in Bend, about two dozen protesters awaited Mr. Packwood outside a hotel in which he conducted another timber meeting. Two men carrying signs followed the senator inside and pushed their way into the meeting room. As Mr. Packwood stood silently at the opposite end of the table, the men, surrounded by television cameras, shouted at him to resign. After three or four minutes, organizers of the meeting persuaded the men to leave.

"He's disgraced the Senate," said one of the men, Peter Barry, 35, of La Grande. "He's disgraced Oregon, and he's a poor excuse of a

The Washington Post on Nov. 22 published allegations of sexual misconduct made against Mr. Packwood by 10 women. He apologized in December and stayed briefly at an alcoholism treatment

Quote/Unquote

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, after receiving a call from Hillary Rodham Clinton, who is to lead a national health-care task force:

"At this junction there is some speculation, you know, should it be his wife? Is Mrs. Rodham Clinton starting to take over the White House? This is hig for health. This is a president who's laid it all out on the line."

Away From Politics

• Martsay Bolder, 37, was executed by lethal injection early Wednesday in Potosi, Missouri, for the fatal stabbing of a fellow prisoner, becoming the third person put to death in the United States this year. Mr. Bolder had been serving a life term for murder.

• The Northern Ireland authorities are seeking the extradition of Paul Anthony Brennan, an IRA man who escaped from Maze Prison outside Belfast nine years ago. Mr. Brennan as arrested by the FBI in San Francisco last week after applying for a passport under an alias.

• A new study implicates smoking in the development of Graves' disease, the thyroid disorder that afflicts George and Barbara Bush and about a million other Americans. (Mr. Bush has never smoked; a spokesman for the Bushes did not immediately reply to a question if Mrs. Bush had ever smoked.) Smoking is especially linked to the problem of bulging eyes and blurred vision that affects about one-third of Graves' sufferers, according to the study, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

• The haboon fiver that was transplanted into an unidentified 62year-old man in Pittsburgh on Jan. 10 is growing to near human size and its function is improving, his doctors said. But the world's second recipient of a baboon liver still has not awakened from the 13-hour-20-minute operation. His condition is described as critical but stable.

• The FBI has agreed to put its employment practices under a federal judge's supervision for five years, promote six black agents and transfer 57 blacks who contend they were victims of racial bias. • The government and a contractor repeatedly violated environmental laws at the Rocky Flats nuclear weapons plant under the guise of "national security," according to a Denver grand jury report un-

• A junior at the University of California at Berkeley, who gained national attention for wandering nude around the school's main campus, has been expelled for refusing to wear "proper attire." The student, Andrew Martinez, 19, was expelled after a student conduct hearing, which he attended wearing not a stitch.

 Some of the best-preserved fragments of the Dead Sea Scrolls, which have been objects of religious veneration and of venomous scholarly debate, will go on display at the Library of Congress in April, the first major American exhibition of the Scrolls in a Reuters, AFP, AP, NYT, LAT

Axel von dem Büssche, Hitler Foe, Dies

Agence France-Presso BONN - Axel von dem Bussche, 73, one of the last surviving members of the group of Wehrmacht officers that tried to kill Hitler, died Tuesday, the German news agency DPA reported.

sealed by a judge.

As a young battalion commander, Mr. von dem Bussche joined the group led by Count Klaus Schenck von Schauffenberg who plotted seven attempts on Hitler's life in 1943-44, all of which failed.

Mr. von dem Bussche took part in one plan, which entailed exploding a bomb at a military ceremony to kill Hitler, but the plan failed, as the ceremony was postponed at the last minute.

After the war, he worked in the Federal Army, at the West German Embassy in Washington and the Ecumenical Council of Churches in

Geneva. John R. Brown, 83, Judge in Rights Cases

New York Times Service John R. Brown, 83, a federal

desegregation cases that transformed the South, died of cancer Friday in Houston.

Lincoln tradition, Mr. Brown once said that "the Constitution would not tolerate any discrimination based on color or race."

Among the nearly 2,000 opinions

he wrote was the 1962 order that James Meredith be enrolled into the all-white University of Mississippi over the opposition of Gover- Pierre Elliott Trudeau. nor Ross Barnett.

Appeals for the 5th Circuit, in New Orleans, Judge Brown also voted to overturn the Texas poll tax and issued decisions to stop Georgia and Alabama officials from barring blacks from voting. Jeanne Sauvé, 70.

Canadian Governor General

MONTREAL (Reuters) -Jeanne Sauvé, 70, Canada's first woman governor general, died

Tuesday in Montreal. Mrs. Sauvé served as governor general — the Queen of England's , judge who played a major role in representative in Canada — from

1984 to 1990. First elected to Par- of the business changed, he liament in 1972 for a Montrealarea district, she became minister A civil-rights Republican in the of state for science and technology in 1972. She also served as environment and communications minis-

> Mrs. Sauvė was also the first woman to serve as speaker of the House of Commons, from 1980 until she was appointed governor general by former Prime Minister

As part of the U.S. Court of David C. Rockola, 96, Created Rock-Ola Jukebox

SKOKIE, Illinois (UPI) - David C. Rockola, 96, who put a hyphen in his name and made it a leader in jukeboxes, died here Tuesday. He was the last of the developers of the jukebox industry that had its start in the 1930s.
"People love music," he once

said. "As long as they can play music that's reasonable and select what they want to hear, jukeboxes in some form will be around."

changed the name to Rock-Ola Manufacturing Co. in 1930. After the advent of rock and roll,

some fans mistakenly believed the jukeboxes derived their name from the music form. "In Brazil," he said, "machines

that play records are not even called jukeboxes. They're called Rock-Olas. It's generic."

At one time, he planned to install a jukebox at home, but his wife, Margaret, refused. "You got enough of jukeboxes at the factory," she told him. "You don't need one here."

Jan Gies, 87,

Aided Anne Frank AMSTERDAM (AP) — Jan Gies, 87, who samuggled food during World War II to Anne Frank in hiding and to members of the Dutch underground, died of kidney failure Tuesday in Amsterdam.

Mr. Gies and his wife hid a Jewish man in their own home and also Mr. Rockola founded the Rock- provided members of the underola Scale Co. in 1926. As the nature ground with ration coupons.

officers say, is an underlying resentment among some officers of a president with no military background, whom some officers consider a draft-dodger, seeking to impose one of the most radical social changes the armed services have experienced in the past 50 years.

That, and irritation over the perception that decisions were being made without what the chiefs and some other officers consider adequate consultation. has remained largely unspoken in debate, as has the simple bigotry motivating some of the ban's

But the other issues raised by the Joint Chiefs at the White House are at the core of the public discussion. General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs, began the Monday meeting with an overview of the military's concerns. They included morale and

detrimental to good order and discipline for a variety of reasons, principally relating around the issue of privacy," General Powell said in a speech at the U.S. Naval Academy on Jan. 11, a theme he also sounded in his meeting with the president.

The privacy concerns are paramount, the military leaders say, because, unlike civilians who go home after their work day is done, many service personnel

live together in barracks, on ships or in tents. The officers concede that there are now and always have been thousands of homosexuals in the military. But they say that to acknowledge that fact would

inject an element of sexual tension and anxiety that

But the objections voiced by the Joint Chiefs are widely shared.

Aggravating these stated reasons, senior military discipline, recruiting cohesiveness among combat troops, personal privacy and even the spread of AIDS.

Aggravating these stated reasons, senior military discipline, recruiting cohesiveness among combat troops, personal privacy and even the spread of AIDS.

"The presence of homosexuals in the force would be tampered with lightly."

Military life, particularly for troops living in barracks or sailors on ships at sea, affords scant privacy to begin with. Accommodating homosexuals on sixmonth cruises will only cause further strains, navy officials say.

"Homosexuals are notoriously promiscuous," said Commander Craig Quigley, a navy spokesman. If homosexuals were allowed to declare their sexual orientation openly, he continued, heterosexuals who showered with gay men would have an "uncomfort-able feeling of someone watching."

Those who support lifting the ban say that morale was temporarily weakened but not destroyed when blacks and women were permitted in the military and "The military is a highly structured society, closely knit, lacking many of the freedoms and flexibilities of the civilian world," said Bernard E. Trainor, a retired without fear of reprisal is long overdue.

Nunn Offers Clinton An Option on Furor Over Gays in Army

By Eric Schmitt

New York Times Service

White House meeting and in public debate, the mili-

tary's objections to homosexuals serving openly in the armed services range from visceral fears of disrupting a tight-knit culture and destroying decades-old tradition to practical questions of living in cramped quar-

The emotional debate was crystallized in the White

House session this week between President Bill Clin-

ton and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Those six top

officers, whose views were formed over decades in

military services that banned homosexuality, may be

even more fierce in their resistance to a change than

There are those in the military who say there is little difference between serving among comrades who hide their homosexuality and those who are openly gay.

ters on a six-month sea tour.

WASHINGTON - In the privacy of a two-hour

By Paul F. Horvitz

nal Herald Tribune WASHINGTON - The leading congressional expert on the United States armed forces, Senator Sam Nunn, tried Wednesday to calm the clamor over homosexuals in the military by urging the White House and Congress to delay a decision on not be dissuaded from removing lifting or reinforcing the ban on the ban.

The senator's position could provide President Bill Clinton with a chance to order a halt temporarily to expulsions of homosexuals from the military while studying how and when to issue a final and formal order. Aides to Mr. Clinton have already signaled that this is an option he is considering.

Mr. Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who has argued for retaining the ban, called on Mr. Clinton to study all the implications carefully before taking any kind of action that could be perceived as final." In a speech on the Senate floor.

Mr. Nunn said he favored "consensus rather than confrontation" on the issue. But he made it clear to the White House that if it pursued a "final, decisive" presidential order, eral. legislation to block it would immediately be initiated.

The senator said he would conduct detailed hearings on the issue in March and would make "no final judgment" until they were over. The White House said Mr. Clinton would probably have an announcement on the issue as early as Thurs-

At the same time, Mr. Nunn urged Congress to delay moves under way, primarily from Republicans, for quick action on legislation status and conduct." to reinforce the current ban.

New York Times Service NEW YORK — For two centu-

ries American courthouses were

sanctuaries, relying more on calm-

ing ritual than on guards to sup-

press violent outbursts. But the

spell snapped in the 1980s, crimi-

nologists say, when unlicensed

guns spread widely and the courts

were flooded with emotionally.

charged cases involving wife and

These experts say that family

By James C. McKinley Jr.

NEW YORK - Mayor David Dinkins and

New York Times Service

the City Council plan to put conditions on a

proposed city franchise for building public toi-

ets that would in effect eliminate from compe-

tition a major European company that has successfully tested its toilets in New York.

Responding to pressure from advocates for the disabled, the administration and the council leadership have said they will design the request

for proposals to give preference to a company that can provide a single public toilet for both handicapped and nonhandicapped people.

child abuse.

Mr. Clinton's campaign promise ing to derail Mr. Clinton's decision to lift the prohibition has been met by putting a ban on homosexuals with an emotional and negative re- into law, perhaps by attaching it to sponse from many members of a family leave bill due for consider-

leaders. But the White House has repeatedly stated that Mr. Clinton intends to carry out his promise, while consulting military leaders and others on the best way to go about lifting of the ban.

In any case, the White House

George Stephanopoulos, Mr. Clinton's spokesman, acknowledged that the White House was receiving "a fair amount" of phone calls opposing the president's posi-tion, but he said Mr. Clinton was undaunted.

"He believes that individuals should not be prevented from serving their country solely on the basis of status," Mr. Stephanopoulos said. "I think that the president understood when he made this decision that it was likely to be a controversial decision.

Mr. Stephanopoulos said the dispute was not distracting Mr. Clinton from other pressing issues, such as completing his economic plan and searching for an attorney gen-

Mr. Stephanopoulos said Mr. Chinton would couple his policy of lifting the ban with a strict code governing sexual behavior and harassment covering both homosexuals and heterosexuals.

"He believes there must be a strict code of conduct in the military and he would make no exceptions to that policy," Mr. Stephan-opoulos said. "I think it is important to draw a line between

Republicans legislators are try-Congress and from senior military ation next week.

a man killed his estranged wife and

himself. The woman had been seek-

ing an order to protect herself from

The criminal courts are often saf-

er, the experts said, because there

are more police officers and more

security precautions, and emotions

"Courthouses are no longer re-

single-toilet system.

are generally less volatile.

her husband.

and civil courts have become tin- moved from what's going on in the

U.S. Civil Courts: Blind Justice, or the O.K. Corral?

The emotions that generate the

are exactly the kind of emotions

Law-enforcement officials can-

not say how much of an increase

there has been in courthouse vio-

lence, because no organization

But over the last year there have

gathers such data.

that account for a majority of the

homicides in the United States."

By Michael deCourcy Hinds derboxes, ready to explode with the outside world," said M. Dwayne been at least 12 courthouse

sort of violence that occurred last Smith, chairman of the department week in a Dallas courthouse where of sociology at Tulane University.

wounded a bystander before killing violence we see in courthouses now

New York City Is Closing Door on French Toilet

But a French company that has made and operated more than 4,000 public toilets in Eu-

ropean cities, JCDecaux International, said it

would not submit a bid if forced to devise a

Last year, with the administration's blessing

and with wide publicity, the JCDecaux compa-

ny ran a successful pilot project in New York City to test its toilets — ornate kiosks with colorful advertisments that are a common sight

But the company has insisted on building separate, more spacious toilets for the handi-

in more than 400 cities in Europe.



FAREWELL FROM THE COURT - The coffin of Justice Thurgood Marshall, who died Sunday at 84, being taken Wednesday to the Supreme Court, where the first black justice will lie in state. On the steps are current and former members of the court, as family members look on.

• In January 1992, a man killed

his wife and brother-in-law in a

Cleveland court office for family

stabbed his girlfriend in a Milwau-

kee court where she was seeking

● In May, a man in a Clayton, Missouri, courthouse fatally shot

his wife and wounded their lawyers

while waiting for a divorce hearing.

slayings, including these:

reconciliation.

protection from him.

capped that can be entered only with a special

The reason, company officials said, is that

homeless people tend to congregate in the larg-

er, handicapped-accessible toilets, sleeping in them, vandalizing them and sometimes using

But Mayor Dinkins decided several weeks

them as places to take drugs and have sex.

to the handicapped, mayoral aides said.

Forecast on **Health Cost** By Eric Pianin

Senate Gets

Cautionary

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The cost of federal health-care programs will more than double within six years unless Congress and the Clinton administration agree to dramatic reductions in funding, according to Robert D. Reischauer, director of the Congressional Budget Office.

Huge federal deficits, touched off a the early 1980s by Reagan administration tax cuts, are being fueled and sustained by Medicaid and Medicare costs that are soaring faster than revenues. "The costs of the two major

health-care entitlements are ex-pected to continue to explode," Mr. Reischauer told the Senate Budget Committee. Medicare next year will grow by \$21 billion, or the equivalent of the entire farm price support program, he added.

President Bill Clinton appointed his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, this week to lead a cabinet-level task force to devise a plan for cutting health-care costs and providing universal coverage.

Health-care reforms to control costs and hold down federal spending are a major element in Mr. Clinton's plan to make good on his campaign pledge to reduce the defi-cit by half within four years. His program also envisions higher taxes on the wealthy and steps to get the economy growing faster to generate more tax receipts.

But Mr. Reischauer, who delivered the budget office's annual ecomost of the savings from the health-care reforms would not be realized until the next century. And even then, he said, they will presumably be used to extend health insurance to the 37 million Ameri-

cans who do not have it. Federal spending for Medicare programs for the elderly, totaling \$129 billion in 1992, will rise to \$259 billion by fiscal 1998, while Medicaid spending for the poor. \$68 billion last year, would total \$146 billion by 1998 if spending policies are left unchanged, he said.

losing his child-custody case fatally

shot two lawyers and wounded two

judges and a prosecutor in a Fort

• In September, a man fatally

shot his former girlfriend before a

In response, some courts, partic-

ularly where shootings have oc-

curred, have hired more guards and

have bought metal detectors and

closed-circuit televisions. But

judges and lawyers at these court-

houses say even more security is

Cost is the main impediment to

cost of guards to operate it.

and one at the courthouse door.

But Lawrence W. Sherman, pro-fessor of criminology at the Uni-

versity of Maryland, said that most

courthouses probably did not need

nardino, California, courthouse.

Worth, Texas, courthouse.

• In March, a man fatally child custody hearing in a San Ber-

needed.

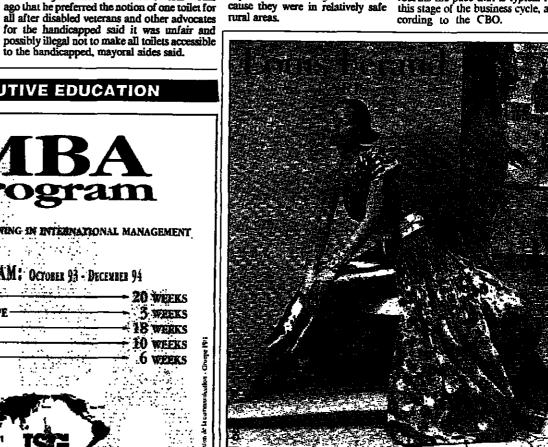
Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, chairman of the committee noted that by 1998, the combined cost of the two big health-care programs would surpass Social Security.

The federal deficit, \$290 billion in fiscal 1992, will grow to \$310 billion this year, then dip to \$291 billion in fiscal 1994 and to \$284 in 1995 before climbing again to \$357 billion by fiscal 1998, according to the latest Congressional Budget Office projections.

increased security. The biggest ex-Mr. Reischauer also cast doubt pense is not the equipment but the on Mr. Clinton's hopes to "grow" Most courthouses have minimal out of the deficit. security, usually consisting of an armed bailiff in each courtroom

Even if output grew 1 percent faster than projected, the deficit would be much smaller, but still \$230 billion in 1998, he said.

Although the economy appears to have emerged from the recession, it will grow at only threesophisticated security devices be-cause they were in relatively safe this stage of the business cycle, acfourths the pace that is typical for cording to the CBO.



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EUROPEAN TOPICS

Bonn Weighs Hiring Foreigners for Police

Germany is considering hir-ing foreigners to fill the ranks of its police forces, officials say. There are at least 15,000 vacancies in police forces nationwide, according to Interior Minister Rudolph Seiters.

Crime has been rising fast in recent years — the number of incidents reported jumped from 5.3 million in 1991 to 6.1 million last year — and only 12 percent of the nation's people say they now feel safe on the

Mr. Seiters would like to see neighborhoods with heavy immigrant populations policed by naturalized citizens who speak their languages. But he would consider foreigners from other EC countries or from outside the Community, he said in Frankfurt, the city with the highest crime rate.

Meanwhile, citizens have turned increasingly to private detectives and security guards. Their ranks have swollen to 270,000 - meaning they outnumber the country's policemen by 50,000.

Around Europe

Germans will not be invited to ceremonies in Normandy next year marking the 50th anniver-sary of the D-Day invasion. The presence of a German delegation, says Louis Mexandeau France's secretary of state for veterans affairs, would create too many problems" and is opposed by former Resistance fighters, deportees and veterans. "Naturally," he added, "after June 6, German veterans will again be welcome."

The Swiss lead the world in applying for patents, on a per-capita basis. But the image of the wild-eyed inventor working late hours in his basement does not hold. One-third of all patent applications, according to a government study, come from Brian Knowlton

the conglomerates Ciba-Geigy, Sandoz, Hoffman La Roche

A major restoration program planned for Bucharest, once known as the Paris of the Balkans. About 600 buildings will be renovated in the Romanian capital's historic center over the next decade. Work is expected to start early this year.

Two months after smoking in ablic places was banned in France, not a single complaint has been filed involving violations in work places, train and Métro stations, or the country's 80,000 cafés, hotels and restaurants, according to the weekly Le Point. This would appear to reflect a general desire to work out differences over smoking;

Women are still badly under represented in European parlia-ments. In Italy and Spain, 6 percent of senators are women, slightly more than the 5.6 percent in Britain. In France, 6 percent of deputies and 2.5 percent of senators are women. The greatest advances have been made in Denmark and the Netherlands, where women fill about one in five parliamentary

The average Frenchman buys 1.2 pairs of slippers a year (a European record), spends 3 hours 19 minutes a day in front of the television (presumably in his slippers) and has sex eight times a month. Fourteen percent of the French sleep in the nude, and 10 percent never go to a barber, Gerard Mennet says in the book "Francoscopie 1993."

Kindness to Animals Dept.: The Spanish city of Manganeses has finally bowed to the lovers — and the threat of a whopping fine from regional authorities — and ended its ancient festival practice of throwing live goats from the 20-meter-high (66-foot) church tower. The goats are now lowered by rope, then dropped the last few meters onto a sheet held by a crowd below.

POX: Last Sufferer

(Continued from page 1) related microbe that provides sig-

nificant "cross-immunity." Unprotected, Mr. Moallin quickly developed the disease. "I came back, and after a week I got a fever and the manifestations of the smallpox," he said. "It was a very, very serious disease. I was feeling like I was in a fire."

At first, no one believed it was smallpox. When the correct diagnosis was made, the WHO officials were stummed. They feared the disease could break out among what was undoubtedly an incompletely immunized population of 30,000 in

"It was one of those classic tales of the last case - someone who never should have gotten the disease — in which everything went wrong," said D. A. Henderson, the American epidemiologist who headed the eradication program.

All those who had recently come into contact with Mr. Moallin were sought. The hospital was closed and put under 24-hour police guard. Checkpoints were placed on the road and three footpaths leading into town, and all travelers were vaccinated. In all, public health workers immunized 54,777 people in and around Merca in a two-week period, according to the WHO his-

Mr. Moallin went to the isolation camp for 45 days.

After his case, there was one more outbreak of smallpox, but it did not occur naturally. In 1978, a sample of the virus was accidentally released into the ventilation system of a laboratory in Birmingham, England. Two people contracted the disease; one died, and the scientist in charge of the laboratory committed suicide. Biologists in the United States and Russia are now determining the DNA sequence of the virus, in anticipation of destroying all existing virus stocks when their work is done.

Ban on Child Camel-Jockeys

ABU DHABI - The United Arab Emirates has approved rules to halt the use of children as jock-



KENYA PARLIAMENT SUSPENDED - President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya suspended parliament on Wednesday, a day after demonstrators, above, derided legislators of the ruling party as they entered parliament. The legislature admitted its first opposition members in a quarter of a century before the body was suspended. One opposition leader said Mr. Moi "had developed cold feet."

CHINA: A City Dickens Would Recognize Is Now Apple of 'Socialist' Eyes

(Continued from page 1)

bars and seafood restaurants that they have not — yet — asked for democracy for dessert.

Indeed, when troops fired machine guns on pro-democracy protesters in June 1989, Mr. Wang and other local tycoons hurriedly sent donations to the troops who had done the

Ostensibly, this was to show support for the government's policy of "stability," but it was also a shrewd move politically. The donations helped win some political protection from the

In some ways, it is striking how much the situation in Wenzhou resembles that of Taiwan two decades ago. As in Taiwan, a single party controls politics and the bureaucracy, but a profusion of tiny private businesses have creat-

State-owned factories produce only 16 per-

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cent of Wenzhou's industrial output. The rest comes from private and collectively owned factories. Shops, restaurants and the growing num-ber of prostitution rings are even more concen-

trated in private hands. A result is that income gaps are growing While average annual earnings are only a bit more than \$400, an entrepreneur who peddles what he says is a cure for baldness has accumu-

lated \$20 million or more, city officials said. Corruption is flourishing, allowing party officials to share in the boom, and so is conspicuous consumption. Wenzhou businessmen all wear suits with the label still on the sleeve, to prove that they are wearing \$500 suits rather than \$50 ones.

Wenzhou first attracted national fame - or rather notoriety -20 years ago in the Cultural Revolution, when Jiang Qing, the wife of Mao, railed against the city.

Creators

"If you want to see socialism, go to Shang-

There was a bit more sniping at Wenzhou after the rise of the hard-liners in 1989, but these days all is forgiven again. The Communist Party general-secretary, Jiang Zemin, visited last year to give the "Wenzhou model" his seal

of approval.
Officials and scholars cite several reasons for Wenzhou's quasi capitalism: an entrepreneurial, seagoing tradition; a desperate shortage of farmland that encourages peasants to go into small-scale business, and a location so remote that Beijing traditionally did not pay much attention to the city. Wenzhou, which has a population of 6 million, was thus able to enjoy more wriggle room than other Chinese cities.

Another factor in Wenzhou's rise has been the leadership of home-grown Communists who are relatively bold and simply ignore central edicts that they do not like.

Israel Court Set to Rule Over Arab **Deportees**

IERUSALEM — Israel's Su-preme Court will rule Thursday on the legality of the government's having expelled more than 400 sus-pected Palestinal and the property of the court ists, a court official said.

If the court orders the government to bring the men home the threat of United Nations sanctions against Israel would disappear, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. But if the deportation orders are upheld, the UN Security Council

could take further action.

"The government of Israel will actively seek a solution once the court reaches a decision," said a spokesman, Evyatar Manor, Israel asked Security Council members to delay any meeting on the issue until the court findings, he said.

"We don't want to clash with the United Nations," he said. The UN secretary-general, Bu-tros Butros Ghali, called Tuesday for "whatever measures are required" to force Israel to comply with Security Council Resolution 799 calling for the immediate re-

turn of the deportees. A spokesman for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said Israel was working diplomatically "to reduce the size and severity of any resolu-tion" the Security Council might

adopt against Israel.
"We hope the United States will. be able to stop a vote for sanctions against Israel, but we have no assurances about this," said Mr. Ra-bin's spokesman, Gad Ben Ari.

While the Palestine Liberation Organization has drawn up a draft resolution for a gradual, two-step sanctions process, in Washington the State Department announced that the United States still saw a chance to settle the crisis through

Israel deported 415 Palestinians to Lebanon after a wave of killings of Israeli soldiers and the kidnapping and marder of a border policeman. It accuses them of belonging to hard-line Islamic movements responsible for the killings.

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The PLO's observer at the United Nations, Nasser Kidwa, said the draft resolution calls first for "specific and limited" sanctions banning any financial or trade dealings with Israeli companies that operate in the occupied territories, including Jerusalen

It would also bar Israel from participating in any international human rights conference sponscred by the United Nations or a member state. If Israel has not allowed the Palestinians to return by Feb. 9, the PLO is calling for additional sanctions to be imposed.

Translating Calls

(Continued from page 1)

language to another, and speech synthesis, in which a computer pro-

duces speech from text or from

In the system to be demonstrated

on Thursday, Japanese speech will be recognized and turned into Jap-

anese text by a computer at ATR, a

government-backed research lab-oratory. The laboratory's computer

will then translate the Japanese text

into English text. The English text

will be transmitted over the phone line to Carnegie Mellon, where an-other computer will turn it into

English speech, A similar process

There is a time lag of at least a few seconds and possibly up to 20

spoken and when it emerges in another language at the other end,

depending on which language is being spoken. One barrier that an interpreting

telephone cannot overcome is the

difference in time zones. The dem-

onstrations will be repeated three

times for audiences in Kyoto, Pitts-

burgh and Munich. The Japanese

demonstration, at 2 P.M. Japan

time, will require the Carnegie Mellon people to be in their office at midnight to field the call.

seconds between when a sentence is

will operate in reverse.

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N.Y. Aide Alters Reference to Gays New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The chancelor of New York City schools, Joseph A. Fernandez, has moved to end a dispute over teaching 6-year-olds tolerance of homosexual families. He will soften passages of his so-called Rainbow Curriculum. Mr. Fernandez portrayed the changes as minor, but some school

officials saw the conciliatory move as a sign that he wants to keep his job when his contract expires in

Board members had criticized the way the original curriculum was drafted, and the chancellor's failure to build support for it. In the revisions, Mr. Fernandez stack to his message, but he toned down the message, but he toned down the document so that most references to "lesbian-gay families" were re-placed with the phrase "same-gender couples."

New Zealand-Russia Accord

WELLINGTON, New Zealand
New Zealand has lifted all travel
restrictions on Russian passport holders, the foreign and trade min-ister. Don McKinnon, said Wednesday, adding that the accord

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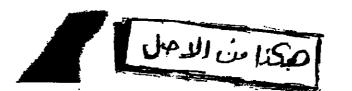
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Iraq Consolidates Missile Research, Worrying the UN

By R. Jeffrey Smith

Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Iraq has put virtually all of its top rocket scientists and engineers to work at a large research facility on the outskirts of Baghdad, possibly to pre-pare for an eventual renewal of prohibited work on long-range bal-listic missiles, according to United Nations officials.

A UN team now visiting Baghdad informed the Iraqi government that inspectors would immediately begin daily inspections of the Ibn al Haytham research facility and continue them indefinitely because of concerns about missile-related ac-

tivities, the officials said.

They said the continuous monitoring plan for the site may eventually be expanded to other Iraqi missile and nuclear weapons-related sites, as UN inspectors move away from periodic inspections aimed at ferreting out illegal Iraqi activities and begin long-term monitoring aimed at permanently constraining Iraqi military capabilities.

Iraq has refused to accept the legitimacy of the UN Security Council resolution authorizing long-term monitoring and has termed such inspections an unacceptable infringement of its sover-

eignty.

But Iraqi officials did not interfere on Tuesday when two Russian and two U.S. officials assigned to the UN monitoring program spent a day examining the missile com-

[United Nations experts inspected nuclear and missile sites, destroyed chemicals and took aerial photographs on Wednesday, saying their mission was proceeding without hindrance, Reuters reported from Baghdad.)

After making three visits last year to the missile complex, 10 kilometers (six miles) north of central Baghdad, UN monitors concluded that Iraq was developing about a half-dozen new types of short-range ballistic missiles, and experimenting with the Silkworm cruise

Development of such weapons is permitted by cease-fire resolutions, approved by the UN Security Council at the close of the 1991 Gulf War, which allowed Iraq to keep ballistic missiles capable of flying less than 150 kilometers.

But UN and Western experts say that much of the equipment used in making these weapons might also be employed to produce longerrange missiles that Iraqi scientists could attempt to develop illegally.

Iraq is employing its best engi-

neers, scientists and managers in the missile area," said Rolf Ekeus, chairman of the UN Special Commission charged with eliminating Iraqi weapons of mass destruction. "It makes us very nervous to have all of the guys of any significance at

An official familiar with UN re-ports about the missile research site said that the scientists working there included "the brains" behind Iraqi efforts before the Gulf War to develop or improve long-range mis-siles: a variant of the Soviet-made Scud missile capable of flying up to 910 kilometers; the so-called Baadr-2000 two-stage missile with a range of more than 1,000 kilome-ters, and a three-stage rocket capa-

ble of orbiting payloads in space. A U.S. official who has visited the site said it consisted of about 20 modern, single-story buildings, and Iraqi scientists there appeared to be working on propellants, guidance systems and other missile compo-nents. He said the research equip-ment collected there from various sites after the Gulf War was "almost Western-quality."

"We don't think there's anything illegal going on there right now," the U.S. official said, "But it would be a very good place to cheat," the official said, by secretly reviving work on long-range missiles. The site thus warrants close attention,

A spokesman for the UN Special Commission, Tim Trevan, said concern about the facility's potential use for long-range missile work stemmed partly from Iraq's refusal to provide details about its past suppliers of missile-related equip-

"One can impute motivation to that refusal," he said, explaining that Baghdad may want to use those suppliers again. "All they need are knowledge, money and supplies. They clearly have lots of knowledge, and they will eventually have money from the sale of oil."

■ Russian Volunteers Arrive A team of Russian ultranationalist commandos who vowed to help Iraq fight the "imperialist" United States have arrived in Baghdad here from Moscow, the governing Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party newspaper Ath Thawra reported

ednesday. The nine commandos, members of the Liberal Democratic Party, will meet Iraqi officials to discuss allied "aggression and the best ways to retaliate," Ath Thawra said, according to Agence France-



Russian paramilitary volunteers in Baghdad on Wednesday, viewing damage to the Rashid Hotel that occurred during an air strike.

Butros Ghali Wants Deadline in Angola

Addis Ababa, Mr. Butros Ghali

said Mr. dos Santos had asked him

to strengthen the UN presence be-

cause of the fighting.

Ven York Times Service UNITED NATIONS. New come, even though the United Na-York — Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali has recommended that the Security Council set a forces launched a major offensive in trying and captured large areas of the together. parties in Angola to make peace. and he said the council should withdraw the UN peacekeepers if the deadline was not met.

He also wants the council to reduce the 550-member force now in Angola to about 60 observers, and to concentrate them in the capital,

Mr. Butros Ghali made his recommendations as representatives a less even-handed approach, arguof the Angolan government and the ing that UNITA had clearly put UNITA rebels prepared to attend hastily arranged talks in Addis Ababa, Ethipoia, to try to end more than 15 years of civil war.

If these talks fail, and the Securi-Council pulls its forces out of ngola, it would be the first time the United Nations had ever abandoned such an operation after admitting it had failed.

The two parties in the civil war signed a peace agreement in 1991 in Rome. That agreement lead to UNsupervised elections last September, which were won by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the party led by President José Eduardo dos Santos.

The UNITA leader, Jonas Saitself in the wrong by refusing to vimbi, refused to accept the out-The secretary-general rejected

tions said the elections had been tions said the elections had been fair, and at the end of October his national community should persist forces launched a major offensive in trying to bring the two sides But he added that he could not In his report, written before Mr. Savimbi had agreed to the talks in

recommend that "scarce resources again be committed to a substantial field operation until each of the two sides has shown a greater willingness than heretofore to honor the commitments it has solemnly entered into."

He also said the government wanted the United Nations to take cil faced three alternatives: keeping the peacekeeping operation going when its mandate expires at the end

of January; reducing the force to about 150 monitors in only six locations, or shrinking the force further and moving all personnel the relative safety of the capital.

He backed the last option, he aid, because the United Nations has already been forced by the fighting to abandon 45 of its 67 bases around the country and has lost substantial quantities of vehicles and equipment.

blame for the continuing violence ed States over how deeply U.S. on both parties, saying they had failed to meet their military and political commitments and to make the necessary efforts to promote national reconciliation.

U.S. Frets on Delay In UN Somali Force

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Though U.S. military officials in Somalia have said they would be ready to hand over much of their duties to UN peacekeeping troops at the end of this month, there is no chance that a UN force

will be ready, officials here say.
UN and U.S. planners say, however, that they are close to a final design for a UN contingent that would assume control of the chaotic East African nation and allow the more than 20,000 U.S. troops stationed there to withdraw.

After weeks of U.S. pressure for a speedy hand-over, plans have emerged for creation of a wellarmed force of up to 20,000 UN troops — including Americans — with the power to engage in combat to enforce their mandate. It would be the first time the United Nations has deployed troops to impose peace rather than just keep it. The United Nations has secured

commitments from 21 countries besides the United States to provide a total of more than 15,000 troops for the Somalia force. These troops are ready for deployment, and some are already in Somalia. The United States is expected to

add another 5,000 troops.

The pace is going well," Rear
Admiral Frank Bowman, who heads the Pentagon's planning for the transition, said Tuesday. "The process is moving, and we are encouraging it to move."

The United Nations has not named a commander for the force, nor has a date for the hand-over been set. In addition, there is no sign of the Security Council resolution needed to govern the expanded UN participation.

Officials say they have largely overcome differences that surfaced between the UN secretary-general, The secretary-general placed the Butros Butros Ghali, and the Unittroops should involve themselves in restoring political stability.

U.S. military commanders in So-

and have accused Mr. Butros Ghali of stalling because of reluctance to assume the monetary and political demands of handling the peace-keeping operation. The Americans have voiced hopes that their duties in most of Somalia could be hand-

ed over by Feb. 1. But diplomats here say that top U.S. military planners and officials overestimated the speed with which the United Nations, with its overburdened bureaucracy and complex international political procedures, could raise and authorize a

force to replace U.S. troops. Mr. Butros Ghali's special envoy for Somalia, Ismat Kittani, said that the resolution establishing the new force would have to be extensively detailed, since it will probably be in Somalia for "not months but years" while the country re-builds.

But U.S. and UN officials said that many aspects of the transition could go forward before the resolution is approved. U.S. commanders have divided southern and central Somalia into four command zones and are preparing to turn over small areas that have been pacified to UN officers.

Rather than an abrupt U.S. pullout, planners hope to achieve a "seamless web" by moving in UN troops area by area, a European diplomat said.

Slovak Legislators Fail To Elect a President

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Slovakia's parlia-ment failed Wednesday for the second time to elect a president for the new state, a day after Vaciav Havel was elected president of the Czech Republic, the other new state resulting from the breakup of the former Czechoslovakia,

Roman Kovac, the nominee of Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar's . Movement for a Democratic Slovakia, won 78 votes, short of the 90 needed. His rival in a runoff vote. malia have expressed impatience Milan Ftacnik of the Democratic with the pace of the UN takeover Left got 31 votes.

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L'esprit d'ouverture

YSL: In the Mood for Romance

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune

ARIS - Yves Saint Laurent's show unfurled to lilting lyrical ballet mu-sic — the tinkle of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite" for a flutter of flowered chiffon blouse; the swell of Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" as the first model in her navy pantsuit with a high-rise waist stood framed in an arch of flowers. The music was in homage to the late Rudolf Nureyev.

Because he was such a dear friend of mine." said Saint Laurent backstage after the show, explaining that the ballet music also expressed a feeling for romance.

This was a show with no flying leaps, no swashbuckling forward steps, no teetering uncertainty, no stumbles. It just went its own sweet way, offering perfect harmonies of color and graceful proportions to a familiar line-up of clients, led by the screne Catherine Deneuve.

Behind this calm surface are the momentous changes to the structure of the house of Saint Laurent, which the designer and his partner, Pierre Berge, have sold lock, stock and lipstick to Elf Sanofi, retaining a 10 percent interest in the couture operations.

Artistically, Saint Laurent has already become a French institution and tamed raw, restless energy to establishment elegance. He still makes the finest couture clothes with the most delicate sensibility — a satin dress slithering seamlessly to the ankles or a whisper of chiffon lapping the body. But the balance Saint Laurent has held for a quarter of a century between mannish tailoring by day and feminine seduction at night is tipping away in fashion

He had altered the daytime line, raising the waist on the pantsuits that dominated the show's opening. They came in fabrics with a rough feel — silk bourrette or shantung ich, together with chunky jewelry, had a barbaric feel. But skirts were still very short, in spite of the high waists that would have balanced a long length. Bolero jackets had a feminine curve, but fashion elsewhere is in flight from tailoring.

A woman who yearns for a man's tuxedo would find the origin of the species at Saint Laurent. He sent out a curving black jacket with satin lapels, uncompromising, unadorned, over bare flesh with no accessories except a plait round the sleek hair and shoes with a twist of ribbon at the ankle,

Chiffon dresses, light as a zephyr, touched the soul of forthcoming fashion. They came short or long, printed with impressions of flowers in sweet Matisse colors — perhaps ruffled down the front and wrapped like a peignoir. Would that Saint Laurent wanted to put that unbearable lightness and effortless freedom into daytime clothes.

Clients loved the purity of the collection. The simplicity is so welcome, the cut, the line, the sense of proportion and color so perfect," said Nan Kempner, who was wearing an earth brown corduroy velvet jacket from the last collection, while Lucienne Saint Laurent, the designer's mother, wore the same in ruby red.

"I loved the high-waist trousers and the boleros, but if I was choosing from Saint Laurent I would have his little black dress, because no one else can do it," said 24-year-



Saint Laurent's light-as-a-breeze ruffled chiffon evening dress.

Amouncing an

easier way to call

old Vanessa Van Zuylen, a niece of Marie-Hélène de Rothschild and editor of Incensé, a

young intellectual review.

What about house muse Lucie de la Falaise, who had flown in from New York to model for the show? At the reception afterward, she had wound a YSL chiffon scarf round a velvet thrift-shop maxi coat, worn over an ankle-length floral house-dress by New York designer Anna Sui. She incarnated the spirit of modern times.

Philippe Venet is one of the rare couturiers who keeps up standards and still gets down on his knees with pins. He presented a pretty, light-handed collection quietly in his showroom, offering pea coats in ice-cream colors like pistachio or pink with soft cream pants. He broke up the classic suit by giving a flared line to the skirt, putting an elongated jacket over a dress or mixing pale colors like cappuccino and cream.

Venet's evening dresses, with their pleats and tucks in chiffon, were in fashion's new spirit. And while other houses are bewailing a lack of serious American clients, Venet says that he has had "an exceptional season" and is currently going to New York for fittings twice a month.

Hanae Mori took her bow with the ballet dancer who had taken graceful steps down the runway in a satin dress with pagoda sleeves patterned with brown bamboo on a beige ground. The same theme was given a reprise in a wasting, one-shoulder chiffon

Although Mori always nourishes her Japanese roots, her work is in the fine tradition of French couture. The evening section — larger than usual — included blouse-soft jackets worked in pleats, which are a strong story this Paris season. Other delicate touches were lace inserts in a sinuous black dress, slim chiffon dresses in colors like lemon and apricot, and the icicle embroideries on aquamarine. The soft pajama pants as well as the dainty evening dresses are an elegant way to dress for

HEALTH / SCIENCE

In Rat Traces, Prehistoric Markers •

By Malcolm W. Browne New York Times Service

ENO, Nevada — Though hardly as glamorous as dinosaur skeletons or fossil-bearing amber, crystallized rat urine has found a place as a window through which scientists are glimpsing fresh details of the Earth's environmental history. At the Desert Research Institute in Reno, a

branch of the University of Nevada, scientists are analyzing glossy black clumps of solidified rat urine, some of it up to 40,000 years old, for indications of changes in ancient climates, bombardments of the Earth by cosmic rays. shifts in the Earth's magnetic field, and the tribulations of the region's creatures over many

They have learned, for one thing, that the blast of cosmic-ray particles striking the Earth's atmosphere 20,000 years ago was 40 percent more intense than it is today. This apparently shows that the Earth's magnetic field has strengthened since then, a finding that may shed light on how and why the global magnetic field periodically wobbles and even reverses

Paleoenvironmentalists have discovered that layers of crystallized urine from desert wood rats and bushy-tailed rats contain an astonishing range of clues to past climate and geological

The last ice age and alternating periods of drought and rain are clearly marked in the trime record, as are the responses of animal and plant species to environmental changes.

"To raise their broods, rats need sheltered spaces like the fissures in outcrops of rock." said Dr. Peter E. Wigand, a research scientist in Reno. "Century after century, rats use desirable nesting places and leave their traces, just as ancient cities rose on the ruins of former cities."

Rats still inhabit the rock fissures where crystallized urine is mined by scientists, but the living animals generally stay clear of their ancestors' latrines Scientists at the University of Rochester in New York, the institute in Reno and the New

have honed a powerful new tool for gauging cosmic-ray showers from rat urine. Dr. Pankaj Sharma of the University of Rochester explains that when a cosmic-ray par-ticle from the depths of space hits the Earth's

Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology

Desert Research Institute CALIF. NEVADA NEVADA CALIFORNIA

atmosphere, it may collide with an atom of argon, one of the minor constituents of air.

By knocking a proton out of an argon atom's micieus, the impact transforms the argon into a radioactive isotope of chlorine, chlorine-36. Al-though chlorine-36 gradually disintegrates by spontaneous radioactive decay, it takes 301,000 years for half of any given quantity of it to

Rain and snow rapidly carry chlorine-36 from the upper atmosphere to the ground, and the water in which it is dissolved enters the bodies of all living organisms, including rats. In rat bodies, chlorine combines with other elements to become chloride salts, which are excreted in urine.

Since desert rats consume very little liquid water apart from the water in plants, their urine is viscous and thick, and quickly hardens into a crystalline solid, immobilizing the salts it con-

tains, including those carrying chlorine-36.
Dr. Fred M. Phillips of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology extracts the chloride salts from samples of rat urine and sends the extracts to the University of Rochester, which operates one of the most advanced instruments of its kind in the world, an accelerator mass spectrometer.

Dr. Harry E. Gove and his colleagues at Rochester use this instrument to tease out minute amounts of selected atoms, whose quantities can reveal the ages and other attributes of In the case of salts extracted from rat urine, the device bombards the sample with electrically charged atoms of cesium to dislodge atoms from the sample, which are then accelerated by an electric field past a series of magnets.

The magnets deflect the atoms by varying amounts, depending on their electric charges and masses. A detector then measures the intensities of various sprays of atoms separated by the magnets, and from this it computes how much of which atomic isotopes are present in

the sample. A useful feature of crystallized rat urine, Dr. Wigand said, is that it acts as a strong cement, holding its chemical ingredients and biological specimens securely in place for many thousands of years.

The specimens trapped in rat urine include rat feces, in which scientists are also finding environmental indications.

The size of feces from a given species of rat accurately reflects the animal's body size and its state of nutrition," Wigand said. "Knowing that a rat whose urine is 10,700 years old was well nourished tells us that environmental con-

ditions were benign at that time."

The scientist regarded as a founder of rat'snest archaeology, Dr. Julio L. Betancourt of the
University of Arizona, has deduced from rat deposits that the Anasazi Indian civilization that flourished in New Mexico's Chaco Canyon from A.D. 1000 to 1200 died out when an increasingly hostile environment could no long-

er support it. At various times, including the last ice age, rat urine disappears completely from the sedimentary record in Nevada, as it does elsewhere in the world. But even in rat middens where the record is incomplete, assays of chlorine-36 are helping scientists to calibrate and refine the methods used for determining the ages of

For example, a common technique for dating biological material depends on measuring the degree of radioactive decay of carbon-14 in the material. Comparisons can now be made between an object's age as determined by carbon dating with its age as inferred from its chlorine-36 content, thus checking both methods.

Compacted masses of crystallized urine, feces and other debtis are also yielding a harvest of pollen, spores and other remnants of the plants and animals that lived near rats' nests during particular periods.

New Weapons for Battling Cancer

By Barry James International Herald Tribune

ESEARCHERS in Belgium and Britain have announced two promising and possibly major developments in the light against cancer — a vaccine against certain virus-caused cancers and a substance that "cures" human tumors grown in laboratory mice.

Scientists caution, however, that it will take many years to determine whether their discoveries - both the product of molecular engineering tis B. associated with liver cancer: echniques - can effectively prepapilloma, which is linked with cer-

ly prevents cancer. EBV is thought to be a factor in certain kinds of cancer: Hodgkin's disease, another cancer of the lymphatic system called Burkitt's lym-phoma, which affects mostly children in Africa and a cancer of the nasal cavity prevalent in parts of China. Together the diseases acmature deaths every year, according to the Cancer Research Campaign.

EBV also causes glandular fever, which is a debilitating illness in adolescents and adults. About 90 percent of the popula-tion carries the Epstein-Barr virus.

ruses are thought to play a contributing role, possibly 20 percent of the total number of cases.

Three such viruses are known, in addition to EBV. These are hepati-

vent or cure cancer in human beings. ciated with some acute leukemias.

In London, the Cancer Research Campaign announced the development of the first vaccine specifically designed to prevent cancer. Dr. also prevent some liver cancers, re-John Arrand of the Paterson Institute in Manchester, the project leader, said it is hoped that clinical oped a vaccine against a virus in trials on about 20 or 30 volunteers cows that is closely related to the will begin later this year to test the papilloma virus, and which could safety of the vaccine, which is intended to protect against a com-mon herpes virus called Epstein-Barr (EBV), first discovered in

1964. It is expected to take at least five years to establish that the vaccine is an effective protection against the virus, and considerably longer to find out whether it actual-

researchers believe, usually with no effect. But in combination with other factors, the virus appears to increase the element of risk. In Africa, children who develop Burkitt's lymphoma, which leads to gross swelling of the jaw, display characteristic patterns of antibodies to the virus. In China, certain plants and the practice of eating salted fish high in nitrosamines appear to be co-factors with the virus. Dr. Arrand said that the nearly 30-year effort to find out more about the virus and develop the vaccine provides valuable experience in developing protection against other cancers in which vi-

searchers believe. In addition, a research team in Glasgow has develman vaccine. "This is an exciting time for can-

vical cancer, and a retrovirus asso-

A vaccine, designed to protect

against the hepatitis-B virus, may

cer researchers," Dr. Arrand said. "If the trials repeat the success of

Scientists caution that it will take years to determine if their discoveries can prevent

or cure cancer.

count for an estimated 80,000 pre- the laboratory work we expect this vaccine has the potential to protect millions of people throughout the world from often fatal EBV-related

The development of an inexpen-sive vaccine will be especially important in China or in African cies. countries, which lack the resources

for chemotherapy or radiotherapy At the state university in Ghent, than healthy animals, and the team Belgium, a 40-strong research team needs to investigate this before reported that it had succeeded in moving onto experiments with eliminating or radically diminish-ing human tumors induced in labin an article in the science journal

Dr. Walter Fiers, head of the laboratory, said it may be five or 10 confirm that it is possible to administration. years before it is possible to test the ister large doses of TNF without substance on human patients and increasing its toxicity, then clearly find out whether it is an effective it has "the potential of being very

were "cured."

The substance is known as tumor and the substance is known as tumor necrosis factor or TNF. It is nor-

ties in white blood cells, and may form part of a natural response against cancer attack. The problem is that it is extremely toxic. When the body is provoked into producing large quantities of TNF in the late stages of cancer, the substance often causes tissue to waste away.

mally produced in minute quanti

Experiments elsewhere showed that TNF attaches to two receptors in the body - one which identifies it as a cure and one which rejects it as a toxin.

Armed with this knowledge, the Ghent team was able to develop an artificially mutant version of TNF, which differentiates between its curative and toxic properties, accentuating the former and diminishing

the latter. The team administered the substance in conjunction with interferon, another natural cancer-fighting substance, to mice in which human tumors had been induced. Dr. Fiers said the substance appeared to eliminate or radically decrease the tumors to the extent that it was possible to speak of a cure. The tumors reappeared in some of the rodents when the treatment stopped, however, but Dr. Fiezs said this is probably because the mice had been specially bred with-

Mi

an conner.

 $\mathcal{M}^{2,2}$

Unfortunately, the experiments indicated that tumor-bearing mice were much more sensitive to TNF

Another complication, Dr. Fiers 3 oratory mice, using a powerful tox-said, is that the molecular receptors in that forms part of the body's in the body that are responsible for natural immune system. They said tumor regression can also be toxic. This is something we have to iden-Nature that the tumors apparently tify and understand better," he

"But we still have a long way to

Good Side of a Poison Gas

By Gina Kolata

EW YORK — The simple gas carbon monoxide is used by nerve cells to signal each other, researchers have found in a discovery that could open the way to a new

understanding of how the brain operates.

The discovery follows a finding that another simple gas, nitric oxide, can also signal nerve cells. Together the two gases break all the old rules on how neurotransmitters work Neurobiologists have been finding neurotransmit-ters since the 1920s and thought they had the rules for nerve signaling in hand. Each substance was thought to be stable and specific. One nerve cell would release

the transmitter and it would fit into the next cell like a key in a lock. But gases are volatile and nonspecific, and they diffuse into any nearby cells. Transmitters were also thought to be stored in small pouches in cells that made them and released when necessary. But gases are

not stored and are made only when needed. "It's a whole brand new signaling mechanism," said Dr. Charles Stevens, a neurobiologist at the Salk Institute in La Jolla, California.

The carbon monoxide discovery by Dr. Ajay Verma, Dr. Solomon H. Snyder and their colleagues at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore was reported in the journal Science.

In large concentrations, carbon monoxide is a poithe heart of hemoglobin molecules that it prevents oxygen from binding.

In the presence of carbon monoxide, red blood cells are unable to carry oxygen to body tissues. But it was this very ability of carbon monoxide to bind to heme

that gave the researchers a clue to the gas's normal role in transmitting nerve signals. For years, investigators have searched for the message that the receiving cell sends backwards.

When nitric oxide was discovered to be a neuro-

transmitter, researchers strongly suspected that it might be the long-sought signal. As a gas, it could easily diffuse backward. But the problem was that long-term potentiation takes place in the pyramidal cells of the hippocampus.

And that was one of the places in the brain that lacked the enzyme that makes nitric oxide. On the

other hand, the enzyme that makes carbon monoxide was abundant there.

In laboratory experiments, Dr. Stevens treated slices of rat hippocampus with an inhibitor of carbon monoxide formation. To his delight, it prevented long-term potentiation, evidence that carbon monoxide was likely to be the long-sought signaling substance. In addition. Dr. Stevens said, when he blocked carbon monoxide. memories that were already there were erased.

As the carbon monoxide work gets under way, Dr. Snyder said, he is trying to think of another gas that could be a transmitter, reasoning that where there are two, there are probably three or more.

And, he says, the new findings about carbon monoxide and nitric oxide have taught neurobiologists an important lesson: "It makes you think that when son. It binds so tightly to the heme chemical group at people are evaluating whether a given chemical is a candidate neurotransmitter, they ought to be very careful about applying the rules of ancient days."

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Mitsubishi Pajero Cruises to Second Consecutive Overall Win in Paris-Dakar Marathon Rally

For the second straight year a Mitsubishi Pajero has been driven to overall victory in one of the world's most challenging off-road competitions, the Paris-Dakar Marathon Rally. Prepared by Team Mitsubishi Oil Sonauto Ralliart and driven by Bruno Saby, the Pajero's win is an extremely satisfying follow-up to last year's extraordinary 1-2-3 finish.

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Mitsubishi Motors places a great deal of importance on rallies such as the Paris-Dakar Marathon. Rally courses are essentially testing grounds for many of the technologies and innovations that make Mitsubishi's production Pajero the premier vehicle of its kind. A fact that was recently confirmed when the Pajero was awarded the prestigious 1992 Golden Steering Wheel Award, the German equivalent of car of the year.

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OPINION

Herald Eribune.

A Team for Russia

fresh team to handle America's most important foreign challenge: to help a disintegrating Russia move to democracy and markets without threatening the safety of its neighbors. Now the team needs to inject new urgency into an economic aid program that languished under his predecessor.

Russia is on the brink of disaster. The Yeltsin government has lost control of the central bank, which has poured billions of excess rubles into dead factories. The result is inflation near 50 percent a month hyperinflation - which, if allowed to persist, will virtually guarantee economic chaos and political breakdown. It was, after all. hyperinflation that helped bring forth Hitler.

Russia can still be saved. Indeed, it has started to heal itself. The Yeltsin government is pushing privatization of stateowned enterprises. And last week it tried to put reform back on track by demanding tighter monetary policy and revoking a misguided decree to reimpose price controls. But the political battle over how fast and how far to push reform rages on. Western aid can buttress the reformers.

By Tuesday's appointment of Thomas Pickering, an experienced Foreign Service officer, to be his ambassador to Russia, President Clinton has given diplomatic strength to his policy. And by choosing Strobe Talbott, a columnist for Time magazine who is a close friend, to serve as ambassador at large, he has shown his personal stake in Russian policy. Lawrence Summers, chief economist at the World Bank, takes over responsibility for international economic policy at the Trea-sury Department. And Toby Gati, an ex-

President Bill Clinton has appointed a pert on the Soviet Union, will spearhead Russian policy at the National Security Council. Each of these appointees backs substantial Western aid to support the struggling economic and political reforms

under way in Russia. The Russians will have to do the major work of reform. But no country - including West Germany after World War II and, more recently, Mexico - has successfully undergone economic transformation without substantial external help.

In April the West promised Russia a \$24 billion aid package. But it delivered virtually nothing. An invigorated effort is now called for. Russia needs Western money to create a safety net for the unemployed and elderly, to promote the growth of small business and to stabilize the value of the ruble so that it can open its borders to trade. It also needs Western money to import desperately needed food and medical supplies during the chaotic transition to a freer economy.

The package would still cost about \$24 billion, only \$3 billion of which would come from the United States. The rest would come from the European Community and interna-tional lending institutions like the World Bank. But the West will not move until the Clinton administration takes charge.

That will not be easy. Congress is reluctant to pony up funds for Russia while domestic needs cry out for help. It is President Clinton's responsibility to explain the long-run consequences of letting Russia collapse from Western neglect. The few billions that a Western aid package would cost may go to waste, but it would be a grievous miscalculation not to take the small risk.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Toward Health Reform

The two great issues in American health is extending protection to the one-seventh of the population that is without insurance at any one time; the other is controlling costs. As a society, we Americans tend to be better at the first of these tasks, providing benefits, than at the second, imposing discipline. It is always more pleasant to say yes to a lot of people than to say no. and we have provided health insurance on a mass basis before, as in Medicare and Medicaid. We more or less know how to do it. There are plenty of problems associated with broadening coverage or making it universal - what mechanisms to use, the array of benefits to provide. how to pay the cost — but those are well within the bounds of normal political experience and expertise. It is the second half of the problem that makes reform so hard.

Health care costs are now about 14 percent of gross domestic product and rising. They represent about \$1 in every \$7 that Americans spend and are the great budget busters for businesses and families as well as government, crowding out other expenditures. There are all sorts of theories about how they can be controlled. Some suggest that the system has so many layers of far that costs can easily be cut without diminution of the quality of care. Others say not, or not that much — that sooner or later serious cost controls mean limits on care as well. Some say costs can be controlled by changing the incentives in the system so that providers have to compete for business on the basis of price. Others doubt that a competitive model will ever be strong enough to do the job and think that government will ultimately have to intervene to hold down costs directly.

How large a cudgel to give the govern-ment, along with what kind, is perhaps the

hardest question the planners have to recare reform point in opposite directions: One solve. The simplest way of gaining control over costs, or at any rate the most direct, would likely be to federalize the basic health care system - have the government be the buyer for the entire population in more or less the way it already is for the elderly and the disabled under Medicare. But there are disadvantages to creating so large a role for envernment, and probably that is a bigger

step than the country is prepared to take. The likelihood is that the planners, for good substantive as well as political reasons, will start trying to achieve cost control with as little direct government involvement as possible. At some point in this business, the dividing line between a private and a public system begins to blur, but we would guess that they are likely to try a system of "managed care" first (structured by the government but privately run), and turn to a more direct government role in the form of fee schedules, more or less binding budgets and

the rest, only if that failed.

That might be the right way to proceed. but it ought to be explicitly done. The first step should leave open the possibility of the second if the first fails. Our own sense is that managed care is too frail a reed and will not

stem the costs, but perhaps that is wrong. Here again, Medicare is precedent if not ouite model. In deference to the medical profession, it was set up with minimal controls over practice and cost. Now, in an effort to control costs, the government dictates not just price but, through the device of price. many aspects of practice as well. Even in health care, he who pays the piper ultimately calls the tune; it just takes longer. And that is the lengthy process in which the administration and Congress are now engaged.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

The First Lady's Job

lt's official, Hillary Rodham Clinton will not bake cookies, keep to the East Wing or stand quietly by her man. No, she will stand with her man, or maybe ahead of him, in formulating health care policy.

It is a genuine job and an unusual arrangement, but it is who the Clintons are. In that regard, it is also more honest than the charade they went through before her independence became a campaign liability and Mrs. Clinton helped get her husband elected by pretending to be what she was not. Her new position and new offices in the active West Wing of the White House will allow her to do openly what she no doubt would otherwise have done covertly --- advise her husband the president. That has to be better than pretending, for her and for the country.

By functioning in the open, Mrs. Clinton will exercise influence that others can engage

and judge. She and her ideas can be part of the debate, not the stuff of gossip. Perhaps more important, she will be exposed to policy and political questions that she would otherwise see only through the filter of her husband's politics and prejudices.

:00

In other words, she can be truer to her own person. If she had not worked outside the home, had preferred to occupy a quietly supportive role instead of pursuing a legal career, fine. But she was a successful attorney and policy adviser before her husband became president, so why not after? Especially since first ladies have long advised and influenced presidents anyway. Eleanor Roosevelt was the prototype of the activist first lady. But to be effective politically in her day, she said, a woman needed "the wisdom of the scrpent and the guileless appearance of the dove." Here we have a chance to measure how much times have changed.

Hillary Clinton's move to the West Wing is not a stealth operation. At best, her candor will also help women feel free to be whatever they choose to be, without apology. But everyone should be clear-eyed about the risks. This is a test of the national psyche. Millions of citizens will feel threatened by Mrs. Clinton's assertiveness. Others will have questions about the propriety of an unelected, unsalaried person with no formal portfolio exercising authority by virtue of marriage. That means that President Clinton will have to work hard to see that the public understands the arrangement that he and his wife have put in place and endorses it politically.

And the first lady will have to deliver, if this latest and most riveting experiment in the Age of the Clintons is to succeed.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment Recognizing the Sunrise

In the areane world of Japan's sumo wrestling, history has been made. The first foreigner, or gaijin, has become grand champion of a sport unique to Japan. And

he is an American, at that. Chad Rowan, a 466-pound (210-kilogram) former basketball player whose pro-fessional name is Akebono, was umani-mously recommended to become the grand champion, or yokozuna. Japan's sumo rul-ing body wisely has resisted xenophobic and chauvinistic pressures. And Akebono. whose name means sunrise, brings a new dawning to the ancient sport.

- Los Angeles Times.

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Bosnia: The Vance-Owen Plan Won't Do

By Anthony Borden and Zoran Pajic

T ONDON — It is time for the United Nations and the European Community to change their policy on the Balkans. The Geneva settlement in which some now put their hopes, an agreement brokered by Cyrus Vance and Lord Owen, has huge proble

Owen, has nuge problems.

There is no cause to have confidence in the signature of the Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic. There is also little reason to claim, as Mr. Vance has, that in pressuring Mr. Karadzic to sign, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic has undergone a conversion to Balkan peacemaker.

But the biggest weakness of the agreement is on the ground. The outlines of the proposed "10 Liberating Sarajevo — which some military planners argue

could take less than 24 hours

— offers the perfect political aim of intervention.

provinces plan" recognize the war gains by both Serbian and Croatian extremists. A peace on these terms could never be stable. Disgruntled forces will continue to fight over disputed territory.

Recent complications in Croatia are precisely the consequence of an attempt to freeze the political situation after territorial gains without foreseeing a long-term political solution. In addition to that, an inadequate mandate given to the United Nations forces in the area encourages both sides to go after their goals.

Expectations are further tempered by the little-reported but unsurprising fact that the parties in Geneva have signed only the first of the settlement's three provisions, one regarding the general principle that no states should be created within the state of Bosnia. The crucial sections on the maps themselves and on the specifics of the structure of the new constitution are still not agreed.

Most fundamentally, the provinces' designations as Serbian, Croatian or Muslim contradict the negotiators' claim that these areas can be multiethnic. In fact, the provinces are little more than variations on the widely discredited "cantonization plan" of Lord Carrington, the former will likely lead to further large-scale displace-

but no less chauvinistic regime of Croatian

President Franjo Tudjman. It has also prevented a proper understanding of the culpability of

media throughout the region, which are opposing the propaganda of war and hate. Restoring basic communications, a precon-

the Bosnian Muslim party, which originally supported cantonization (and is now facing severe questioning from many Bosnians for

dition for the reduction of fear and the reorganization of any progressive efforts.

ment, as minority populations will flee.
Whatever political resolutions emerge in the next few weeks, the world must adopt a broader, more long-term view of the Balkans. A new ap-proach would mean comprehending extreme eth-nic politics not as an inevitable result of historic nosities and post-Communist transformation but as deliberately manufactured politics by vi-cious populist leaders on all sides.

It would mean spending as much time and political capital locating and nurturing forces for progressive civil politics as has been expended identifying primary individual culprits. While Mr. Milosevic and Mr. Karadzic have

become internationally isolated, the focus of the peace process as a warlords' convention has in fact served to legitimize them at home as the sole representatives of their respective ethnic nations.

Mr. Milosevic certainly deserves the bulk of the blame, but the attention on him has distracted attention from the less explicitly vicious

severe questioning from many Bostians for signing the 10-provinces plan), and portions of which have also exhibited extreme intolerance.

A positive Balkan policy does not necessarily mean a massive guns-blazing Western intervention. Concrete steps could include:

Supporting the beleaguered independent

Nurturing moderate forces, including offi-

cially recognizing the many opposition figures and nongovernmental peace, human rights and other professional organizations that have re-fused to become ethnic protagonists.

Increasing and improving the provision of humanitarian aid and establishing a comprehensive European policy on accepting refugees.
 Naming names, through a permanent and forceful war crimes tribunal.

 Blocking war in the south by deploying much increased numbers of international monitors and recognizing (and substantially reinforc-

ing) the tense state of Macedonia.

If the peace process does not bring immediate results, the United Nations should militarily results, the United Nations should militarily results. lieve Sarajevo. The siege by Serbian extremists aims not only to destroy the seat of the central government but also to destroy the historical example of multiculturalism and coexistence that

the capital still represents. Sarajevo is an irrefutable contradiction of the claims of Mr. Karadzic that the southern Slavs cannot live together. Liberating the city - which some military planners argue could take less than 24 hours — offers the perfect political aim of tervention that has been so clusive. Finally, the United Nations must consider es-

ng an international protectorate over all of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Refugees have not been the result of the war but its explicit aim, the means by which division and conquest have been achieved. The United Nations must create conditions for their return — or else simply declare Serbia and Croatia the victors and help them divide the spoils. A protectorate is the only way to repair the fiction that the Vance-Owen plan does not repre-sent de facto ethnic division of Bosnia. It would be expensive and dangerous. But no more so than a renewed Serb-Croat war, a fresh southern Balkan conflagration or the likely spread of the disease of nation-based states farther eastward.

Anthony Borden is editor of WarReport, a London-based news bulletin on the Balkan crisis. Zoran Pajic, a longtime professor in international law at Sarajevo University, is a visiting professor at the University of Essex. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Who Wants Terror for Israelis and Palestinians?

By Ehud Yaari

* Thou shalt not deport without due process.

tration not only its tactical moves but

its ultimate strategic peace aims. These should be harmonized as much as pos-

sible with the positions and eventual commitments of the United States.

considered useful in modern diploma-

cy. But in the complete absence of

trust there is little chance that negotia

tors can devise such measures by themselves. Fortunately there exists a basis of confidence between Washing-

ton and Jerusalem, and in varying

degrees between other participants in the negotiations and the United

States. These others may be inclined to

confide their true intentions and nego-

tiating objectives in the U.S. mediator,

relying on his discretion and ability to mold them into workable proposals.

tration entitled to expect of the vari-ous Middle Eastern governments? The nature and quality of these new relationships will depend on the

energy each government invests in three decisive issues: bringing the peace negotiations to a successful

end; preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems; and improv-

ing living conditions while creating a

At his inauguration, Mr. Clinton urged the American people to cure wrong with right. Unfortunately, the Middle East soffers from an abun-

dance of wrong and a deficiency of right. The peoples of the area are look-ing to the new administration to help them achieve a tolerable equilibrium.

n achieve a tolerable equilibrium.

The writer is a former director gen-

eral of the Israeli Foreign Ministry and ambassador to the United Nations, He

contributed this comment to the Inter-

more humane environment.

And what is the Clinton adminis-

Confidence-building measures are

T ERUSALEM - Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's deportation of 413 activists to Lebanon not only represented retaliation for murders but also was intended as a preemptive strike to curb the rise in terrorism by followers of the Islamic Resistance Movement, or Hamas.

The move may have been rash the Hamas members should have been kept in detention - and Israel's Supreme Court is expected to rule any day on its legality. But now the danger is that to return them under UN pressure would grant Ha-mas, which unalterably opposes peace talks, a major political victory that would encourage its offensive

el and the delegation affiliated with the Palestine Liberation Organization during negotiations will be accompanied by violent tests of power in the field. Tensions among the Palestinians are so high that an armed

Mideast:

A New Era

In Store?

By Gideon Rafael

J dinary people everywhere are try-ing to figure out how the Clinton

presidency will affect their fortunes. The watch is particularly intense in

the Middle East, which wavers be-

tween high hopes and somber fears.

Three principal issues will deter-mine the future of the region: the security of the Arab Gulf states and

the unimpaired flow of oil; Iran's

strategic and ideological drive for

predominance; and the outcome of

the Middle East peace negotiations.
Saddam Hussein, like others, is
wondering what Bill Clinton has in
store for him and his country. Most

likely it will be the continuation of

esent policy, as endorsed by the

United Nations Security Council. This

may be conducted with less ven-

geance, but surely with no less resolve,

in an effort to expedite the despot's disappearance from the scene. The

Clinton administration seems unlikely

to be attracted by suggestions that the bully of Baghdad can be converted

into a useful counterbalance to any

Iran's growing military strength and

its missionary zeal create a bond of interest linking the threatened Arab

countries, the Western oil interests and Israel. Their governments count on the new administration being pre-

Poverty, frustration and fear form

the breeding ground of Islamic fanati-cism. These ills afflict all of Israel's

immediate neighbors. Egypt tries to cope by a combination of effective government and copious U.S. aid. The

continued flow of that aid is now the

Jordan, the region's eternal cliff-hanger, is probably the country most dependent on American goodwill. The

royal regime has been endangered do-

mestically by Islamic opposition and deprived of linancial support from the

Gulf states because of its contacts with

Iraq during the Gulf crisis. It is more reliant than ever on Washington's in-dulgence and Jerusalem's forbearance.

Syria is a peculiar case. It engages in peace negotiations with Israel even as

it lets fran's militant proxy, Hezbollah.

mount hostile actions against Israel from bases in Lebanon. Syria permits

the three most violent Palestinian ter-

ronist groups to maintain headquarters

in Damascus, yet it seeks international

respectability and hopes that U.S. in-

fluence will help it recover the Golan Heights. President Hafez Assad seems

to realize that he cannot reach his goal

by doing battle with Israel. And Soviet

The Palestinians, for their part, face

exceedingly difficult choices. Their

representatives lack elected legitima-

support is a thing of the past.

main safeguard of Egypt's stability.

threat from Tehran.

pared to meet the threat.

ERUSALEM — Leaders and or-

against the peace process.
Inevitably, decisions made by Isra-

clash between the rivals could break out during the struggle over forming a self-governing authority or during a period of autonomy. Israel and the Palestinians could face a small number of assassinations or a bloodbath. About 300 of the 413 deportees constituted Hamas's command network in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The others are from Islamic Holy War

supported Hamas in the mosques. That command structure was formed in the last two years as part of a sweeping reorganization of Hamas in the territories when an interim settlement between Israel and the Palestinians began to seem possible.

The fundamentalists' need to re-

and from the religious hierarchy that

build their underground arose after arrests by Israel's security services broke their command structure in 1990 and the West Bank leader of the underground since 1988, Mohammed

cy. They are divided in their views,

exposed to the rigors of occupation

and intifada, and angered by the de-portation of their kin. Many feel they

After more than a year of direct

negotiations with Israel, there has

been no substantive progress. Presun-ably both sides are waiting for Wash-ington to take the initiative. Before

doing so, the Clinton team may wish

to ascertain the true position of the

PLO leadership in Tunis,
It would be useful for the administration to encourage the parties to
reach agreement on holding general

elections in the territories as a first step

toward Palestinian self-rule. Elections

are likely to produce an authoritative leadership, whose ties to the PLO are clearer, and add to the willingness of the Arab population to establish peaceful relations between a self-gov-

erning Palestinian entity and Israel.

What may Israel expect of the Clinton administration? It counts on con-

tinuance of traditional bonds of

friendship and cooperation in matters

of peace, security and the economy. No major change in Washington's Is-rael agenda seems likely, but changes of style and emphasis are possible.

It is evident that peace will not

result from the excellence of negotia-tors' arguments but from their ability

to reach compromise. They know that

mutual accommodation can be

achieved only with active third-party involvement. Only the United States, with its relationships, power and inter-ests in the Middle East, and its capaci-

ty to bolster bilateral concessions with

U.S. economic and security commit-

ments, can generate the incentives to pull the peace train over the hump.

Before negotiations resume, Israel contributed this comment should clarify with the new adminis-

are fighting a losing battle.

Kazem Sawalha, fled the country. Hamas concluded that its nerve center - its "executive committee" and "consultative council" - had to operate at a distance.

According to Israeli security sources involved in interrogating Ha-mas activists, the United States was chosen as the safe haven. America is now the home of a dozen prominent Hamas leaders — such as Mousa Abu-Marzuk of Arlington, Virginia, whose clandestine title is chief of the political bureau - and is visited by others. Some have lived in the United States for 10 or 15 years. Some Hamas publications are printed in Los Angeles and Houston.

In accordance with orders from the command center in the United States, which is still operating, the West Bank and Gaza underground was restructured. Three compartments were established.

The public one, called by Hamas the "preaching branch," consists of Muslim Brotherhood members who frequent mosques, participate in edu-cational and welfare institutions and join Islamic blocs in elections to chambers of commerce, university student councils and professional unions. The second compartment, hard-

core members, is the underground network, which arranges demonstra-tions and transfers of funds, carries out intelligence activities and fights in the streets with PLO factions. The third, military, compartment consists of the Qassam Battalions,

the terrorists. The clandestine group and Qassam

are governed by separate regional commands (three in the West Bank, one in Gaza), accountable to the American headquarters. Each regional command contains a "command-er" and a "chief," appointed by the American nexus and linked to it through separate channels.

Command positions were assigned to young men, mostly under 35, who were openly educated by the Muslim Brotherhood and had not been involved in any violence in the past.

During the arrests that preceded the deportations, Israel discovered that the American office had ordered a tactical change on the issue of a Palestinian self-governing authority. In place of outright refusal to participate in such an arrangement, it permitted Hamas to take part in elections in the territories in order to obtain key positions and use them to subvert the peace process while the military arm continued its terrorism.

For the time being, the deporta-tions have demolished the West Bank leadership network. And while there has been no sign yet that Hamas has begun to create an alternative underground structure, no one doubts that it will try. There is a crucial difference be-

tween Israel's coming to terms with the Islamic movement's clout in the territories as a legitimate expression of political opinion and allowing that clout to be translated into a terrorist underground.

Israel will have to strive to per-

suade Hamas supporters that an in-terim settlement will be beneficial (its offer must be generous). And it will have to use force on the unconvinced. To let Hamas rebuild a secret organization that tries to sabotage an agreement would be folly.

Whoever threatens Israel with inctions when demanding the return of the deportees at a UN Security Council meeting this week - even if the deportation order was a mistake - must bear in mind the possible price in Palestinian and Israeli blood.

The writer, an associate of the Washington Institute for Near East Policy and the Arab affairs commentator for Israeli television. contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Time to Put Pressure On Burma

By Clare Hollingworth

HONG KONG — Burma's mili-tary leaders are anxious to in-crease trade and raise the fiving standard of their impoverished country before widespread unrest breaks out. But these heirs to Ne Win's harsh and fluky rule will not find it easy to hide their own dictatorial faces from the world.

This is the time for Western democracies, led by the Clinton admin-

istration, to act. Late last year, the UN General Assembly called on the raining Burmese council to permit the transfer of power to the winners of the democratic elections of May 1990. It also called for the release of the opposition leader Daw Aung San Sau Kyi. She has been held under house arrest since her party, the National League for Democracy, won 80 percent of the votes in that election.

More than 40 elected members of parliament are also being held, along with some 12,000 political prisoners. The ruling junta has said that Daw

Aung San Suu Kyi, the 1990 Nobel Peace Prize laureate, will be released when a new parliament is elected, but this is expected to take years. Until then, anyone brave enough to have spoken out against the regime will remain behind bars.

There are few signs, meantime, of any weakening of military influence. Army officers, the only Burmese who can readily leave the country, frequently buy foreign goods to sell on the black market. Great formes have been made trading in heroin, with some of the profits laundered to

pay for arms from China.
Rangoon and Mandalay are charming towns, if run-down, largely unchanged in the past 40 years.

People quietly admit they are unhappy and go hungry at times but, because it is warm and rice and bananas are cheap, they survive. But the country will need "massive international aid," one UN official said, if instability is to be avoided.

The Burmese governing council has decided to increase trade with its pro-American neighbors, no doubt hoping an increase in aid will follow.

But its alleged moves toward democracy speak for themselves. Last

year, the junta announced plans for a convention to draft a democratic constitution, under which future elections would be held. The council made it clear that it alone would choose candidates to attend the convention from the politi-

cal parties, minority races, peasants and public service personnel. It was also made clear that the council would retain the leading role in the national politics of the future state. The opening session of the conven-tion, on Jan. 9 in Rangoon, was boycotted by representatives of the Euro-

ean Community.

About 700 delegates representing eight or nine political parties and other groups listened to dreary speeches for one hour. They then returned to the former racecourse where they were being housed under strict security. After the second day's meeting, also an hour long, it was announced that the convention would break up in order to study various documents. Another meeting was set for Feb. 1. But the chief justice, Aung Tee, stressed that

there is no hurry." There are, however, some signs that the junta is deeply worried. It has become slightly easier, for example, for foreigners to obtain visas, and more towns have been opened to tourists. Military leaders fear unrest or even open revolt as the standard of living sinks ever lower, especially in

Diplomats have called the convention a "public relations exercise" designed to convince the Western world that the generals are serious about democratization. Less tactfully, prodemocracy guernillas in bases around the border with Thailand deride the convention as an utter sham.

the countryside.

There is an urgent requirement for foreign currency, heightened by the critical state of the economy. Although neither the World Bank nor the Asian Development Bank has granted new loans to Burma since the military council took power, they are understood to be studying proposals. And the Asian Development Bank has organized a conference for this spring at which Burmese officials will meet with delegates from other Southeast Asian countries.

It is important, before this hap-pens, that the United States, Austra-lia, Canada and the countries of Western Europe join in insisting, through the United Nations, that basic human rights be introduced. International Herald Tribune.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Votes for a Lady

NEW YORK - In balloting in the Wyoming Legislature for the election of a United States Senator, Mrs. Bartlett has received five votes. This is the first case of a woman having been voted for as a Senator. The balloting is not yet concluded.

1918: Capitalists Warned

PETROGRAD — Lenin, speaking to-day [Jan. 27] at the Congress of the Soviets, declared that all Socialists would admit that between capitalism and socialism there was a period of transition — a dictatorship.
"Though we are not in favor of individual violence," he said, "we are for the violence of one class against the other, and the wailings of those who feel disconcerted by this violence have no effect on us. They must get used to the idea that the simple peasant or the soldier will command them and that they will be forced to accept a new order of things. It is

mere prejudice which makes some people think that the ordinary workman or the peasant is incapable of governing the country."

1943: U.S. Hired Ex-Nazi WASHINGTON - [From our New

York edition: Dr. Ernst P. S. Hanf-staengl, familiarly known as "Putzi." former Nazi press chief and one-time intimate of Adolf Hitler, has been employed for several months at the State Department, according to reliable reports. Officials said they could not deny the presence in the United States of the former Nazi official or that he is that he is employed at the State De-partment. It was assumed that, as one of Hitler's former closest confidants. he probably works in an advisory capacity on the Reich. In the early days of the Nazi party Hanfstaengl, a Harvard graduate, was one of its most influential members. Hitler was a frequent visitor at the Hanfstaengl home and received shelter there after the abortive Munich putsch.

حكذا من الاعل

Time to Poressure of Burner Be Clary Hollings

OPINION

How Thurgood Marshall Called Up a New Nation

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Thurgood Mar-shall demonstrated that there might be more than saccharine behind the idea that "there is nothing wrong with America that cannot be cured by what is right with America."

Among the many remarkable things about Mr. Marshall is that a man who was seen as a stout liberal or even a radical pursued a political and legal strategy for equality that used the American tradition as a battering ram against America's [ailures.

That took enormous imagination, since Mr. Marshall started his work at a time when "tradition" and "settled practice" were used as the decent drapery behind which advocates of segregation and racial inequality

shrouded their cause. Yet Thurgood Marshall understood instinctively the aphorism coined by the historian Jaroslav Pelikan; "Tradition is the living faith of the dead, traditionalism is the dead faith of the living." Mr. Marshall harnessed tradition against traditionalism, and thereby vindicated it.

Not that he was sentimental about this stuff. Cass Sunstein, a University of Chicago law professor who was a Marshall clerk and is one of his devout admirers, noted that Mr. Marshall was practical lawyer less taken with the Founders who wrote a constitution that permitted slavery than with the "self-revising" capacity of the tradition they established.

And he was dedicated above all to the constitutional amendments that followed the Civil War, which amounted to an unenforced Bill of Rights for African Americans. Mr. Marshall set out to enforce them.

And he won in what historically had been a most unlikely venue, the Supreme Court, which nearly 100 years before the Brown desegregation deci-sion had declared that Dred Scott was

not a man but a piece of property.

Many who are sympathetic to Mr.

Marshall's project, including me, have come around to the view that there are limits to how much social reform can be accomplished successfully through the judiciary.

Mr. Sunstein argued in a tribute to Mr. Marshall, published last year in the Stanford Law Review, that "there are serious problems in judge-led reform from the standpoint of democratic legitimacy." "Reform through the courts may

dampen the practice of citizenship, an individual and collective good, Mr. Sunstein wrote. "And if reform does not have a dem-

ocratic pedigree, it may run into severe resistance. Such resistance may in turn undermine the very causes that the Court purports to favor."

The simple truth is that court decisions ultimately need democratic endorsement to be effective. The transformation heralded by the Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954 could not have been realized without the political struggles that led to the Civil Rights Act a decade later. Mr. Marshall's achievement has been

defended in part because the Voting Rights Act of 1965 enfranchised African Americans throughout the South creating a constituency for civil rights to which even Senator Strom Thurmond, once a resolute segregationist, must now pay tribute.

Some of the staunchest legislative supporters of civil rights are Demo-crats from the states of the Old Confederacy. That would have been a preposterous idea in 1954.

The irony of Thurgood Marshall's achievement is that he was forced to turn to the legal system for relief precisely because the democratic process, especially in the Southern states, was not fully democratic. The demo-cratic gains in the South created by the Civil War amendments and Reconstruction were reversed by the misnamed "redeemer" politicians who re-

stored white supremacy.

The irony is compounded by the fact that the tradition Mr. Marshall drew on, of using the nation's constitution to protect minority rights, grew not from the Founders' sympathy for the downtrodden but from their fears that out-of-control majorities of the propertyless might impinge on the rights

of the propertied.
In effect, Mr. Marshall used constitutional traditions to revive democratic traditions. The victories he won in court made possible the victories the civil rights movement later won in the streets,

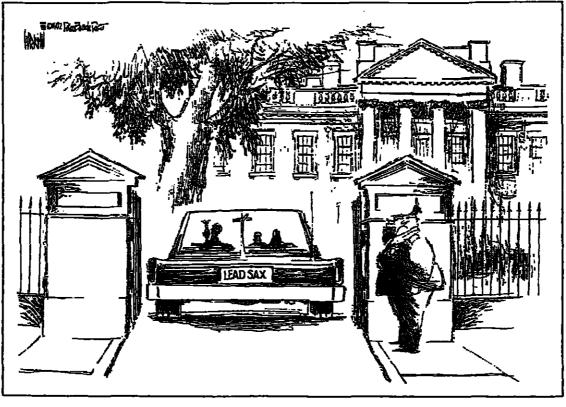
in Congress, at the polls and, finally, around the kitchen tables of the country.

Mr. Marshall's legacy, in other words, is a legacy for all activists and not just for lawyers; it is a tribute to political inventiveness and a testimony to the openings that can be found in the American system by those who struggle to find them. The openings must be found again.

The columnist Garry Wills wrote of Abraham Lincoln that "he called up a new nation out of the blood and tranma" of Gettysburg. Thurgood Mar-shall and the civil rights movement called up a new nation through law and persuasion. The second achievement might have been impossible without the first, but in many ways, the second is the more astonishing.

The Washington Post.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Thai Role in Cambodia Regarding "Let Thailand Take the Hint and Stop the Physder" (Opinion, Jan. 14) by Mark J. Valencia:

No country desires peace and stability n Cambodia more than its neighbor Phailand, which has sheltered hundreds of thousands of Cambodian refugees for more than a decade.

Despite the adverse impact on Thai people living along the border, the democratically elected government of Thailand on Dec. 22 placed a ban, in compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 792, on the export of petroleum products into Khmer Rouge-controlled areas and ordered the closure as of Dec. 31 of border crossings that had been opened temporarily for importa- Aid, Wanted or Not tion of logs from Cambodia.

On Jan. 8, Eric Falt, spokesman for the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, said that "implementation of the embargo has been successful, particularly with Thailand giving its full cooperation, and there have not been any logs transported across the Thai-Cambodian border since 3 January 1993."
It was Thailand which brought the

Cambodian factions to the negotiating table. Thailand was the first donor country to pioneer the shipment of concrete assistance to Cambodia. Thai troops were requested by the UN to risk their lives to clear mines and build and repair roads. The Thai military extended full cooperation and facilities to the deployment of UN troops in Cambodia.

Trade between the outside world and the Cambodian factions was encouraged after the signing of the Paris peace plan; it was considered an effective way to turn Cambodian parties away from hostilities.

The root cause of the current deadlock in Cambodia is not trade across the Thai-Cambodian frontier. It is the inability of the UN authority to put the peace plan fully into force, principally because there has been a lack of cooper ation and national reconciliation among

the Cambodian parties concerned. All countries concerned should thus redouble their efforts to support Prince Sihanouk so that he can continue to forge national reconciliation among Cambodian parties in order to overcome the impasse in the peace process.

SAKTHIP KRAIRIKSH. Director General, Department of Information.

Regarding "This Torture Can Be Stopped" (Opinion, Dec. 30): It is suggested that Western countries use economic aid to coerce Third World governments into forbidding the ancient

practice of clitoridectomy. We are accustomed to thinking of human rights abuses as cases in which governments prevent individuals from living as they please. Here, the situation is the reverse. Third World govern-ments will be violating human rights unless they prevent individuals from living as they please. It would seem in this case that individuals are violating

their own human rights. In the recent past, Western colonial officials pursued the goal of "bringing civilization to the savages" while missionaries sought to "teach Christianity to the heathens." Happily, we have eschewed these ethnocentric conceits. Today, we have hordes of foreign aid

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workers bringing "human rights" to the Unmysterious East "underdeveloped" — whether they want it or not

KENT GORDIS.

No-Fault AIDS

"AIDS disproportionately afflicts minorities," says an item in your "Away From Politics" column (Jan. 13), "and the disease has to be considered as a racial issue because its spread is spurred by discrimination, the National Commission on AIDS said in Washington. Oh, really? I thought AIDS, except for transfusion of contaminated blood,

was spread by indiscriminate sex and intravenous drug abuse.

To say that one group has been victimized or discriminated against in a

case like this, and is therefore irresponsible, smacks of racism - and perpetuates racism by absolving that group of its responsibility. Or as the saying goes, "It's not my fault, I'm a victim!" BRIAN J. CAMPBELL

Antwerp, Belgium.

Another Avenue for Help

Regarding "A Plea for Help" (Letters, Jan. 6) from Frans Milders:

In seeking help for his brain-damaged daughter, Mr. Milders should contact Dr. Oliver Sacks, professor of neurology at the Albert Einstein Colllege of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York. He has always been concerned with individuals as they cope with extraordinary neurological difficulties. LYN HENSHALL

Hawthorn, Australia.

On Looking Up to Someone Who Looks Just Like You

By Anna Quindlen

N EW YORK — The children watching the inauguration being replayed on tape grew silent as Maya Angelou began to recite her poem. Then midway through they began to cheer, not for her words but for themselves, as though she were calling the roll:

So say the Asian, the Hispanic, The African, the Native American,

They each cheered the group to which they belonged in the poet's hany. There

MEANWHILE

was even one faint little "yay" after the words "the homeless." In the Brooklyn classroom one girl stood up and read her own poem as though there were a hun-dred thousand watching her. And the teacher felt it was no accident that, like

Ms. Angelou, the girl was black. Familiarity breeds content. When

Regarding the report "New Deployment Fails to Quell Bombay Riots" (Jan. 12):

The Shiv Sena does not derive its

name from Lord Siva, as your article states. The Shiv Sena takes its name

from the 17th century Maratha hero, Sivaji, who fought the Mogul emperor, Aurangzeb, and is considered by the Sena to be a symbol of Maratha nation-

alism. Such journalistic callousness

seems to be quite common when West-ern media deal with countries like India.

When the Wells Run Dry

After the Exxon Valdez accident, I

was naive enough to imagine that some

international body would ban single-

hulled oil tankers. The wreck of the Braer, vintage 1975, off the Shetland Islands brought me back to my senses.

Excess capacity in the highly competi-tive oil-shipping business drives owners

to cut corners, in maintenance and

routes. They will not go 1,000 miles out

of their way to avoid an environmentally

sensitive area; they cannot afford to. Eventually, the wells will run dry.

What, if anything, are the oil companies

doing to prepare for that day? Are they

funding intensive research and develop-

ment in solar power, trying to build a

better photovoltaic cell — or are they just turning a blind eye and saying, "Après moi, le dèluge"?

REBEKAH CRESHKOFF.

SOUMITTRO DAS.

It can be imitating.

Thurgood Marshall's death was announced Sunday, he was remembered for his extraordinary role as a role model, as the man who singlehandedly

desegregated the Supreme Court.
"If there's nobody who looks like you you have the sense that you can't do it." said Roger Wilkins, who grew up amid the leaders of the civil rights movement.
"If there's somebody who's something

like you, it seems possible."

This is why it initiriates me when public discourse about appointing women to high position makes it sound as if such attempts are somehow window dressing, pleasant but far from necessary.

That has been the source of some of the agitation about the Clinton cabinet as it took shape. And it will fuel the anger some will feel if the Clinton administration sighs and says now, "Well, we tried a woman and look what happened," as the position of attorney general is filled.

The elevation of individuals to high position often represents issues and image combined. When Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall was chosen for the Supreme Court in 1967, Floyd McKissick, the chairman of the Congress of Racial Equality, said it stirred "pride in the breast of every black American."

But when Justice Marshall stepped down in 1991, Judge A. Leon Higgin-botham Jr. of the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals wrote, "To laud Thurgood Marshall solely for improving the options of African Americans would be too simplistic a tribute for a person who has

touched so many lives."

Women do not stand in high position only to represent other women. And as anyone who has read the opinions of Justices William Brennan and Harry Blackmun knows, white men are quite

capable of representing the interests of African-Americans and women. But that is not the only point. Life magazine last year ran a photograph of 98 women and two men on the steps of the Capitol to make concrete the unequal composition of the Senate in a

clever and vivid way. It took some time

to find the men in that photograph. They were insignificant. We are not talking about quotas, bean-counting or special treatment. We are talking about the sense of universal possibility that should be inherent in democracy, the sense a little girl gets now when she sees the official portrait of the Supreme Court and realizes that

girls can be justices, too.

Thurgood Marshall told the columnist Carl Rowan several years ago that segregation still existed in America. "Clubs here in this town," he said, they invite everybody else but me." Maybe that is how that little girl felt, until she saw Maya Angelou — every-body else but me. "Lift up your eyes upon this day breaking for you," the poem said. Welcome to the club.

The New York Times.



Classified Valentine Message Contest

Every year on February 14th, more and more people use the Trib's classified section to send a greeting to the Valentine of their choice and some of them get pretty creative.

This inspired us to have some fun with our readers by launching a contest for the most original classified Valentine. Here's how it works.

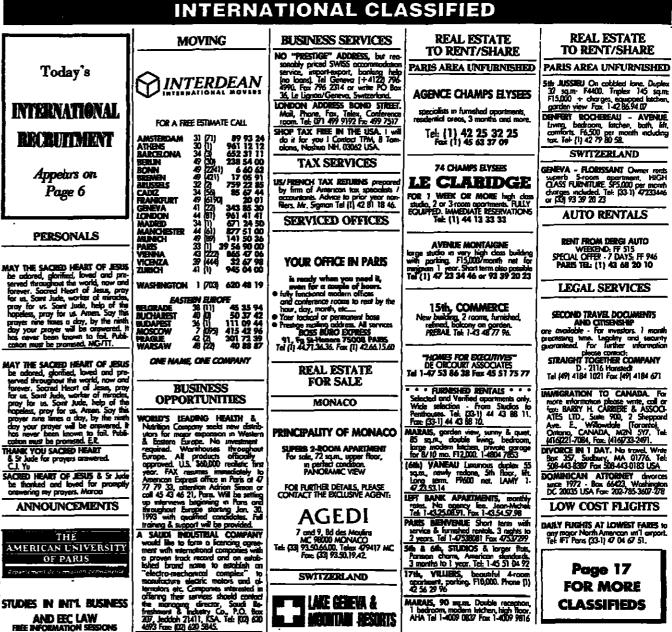
Print your classified message on the form below minimum 3 lines and mail it to your nearest IHT office together with your remittance or your credit card reference. Your ad will run on

Valentine's day (Saturday-Sunday, February 13-14th) and that evening the jury will meet to select the winners. The results will be published in the IHT's edition of Saturday-Sunday, February 20-21st.

So have some fun with us, wherever you may be. Get your creative juices flowing and send in your entry today.

Herald Eribune

PARIS: 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neurilly Cedex, France. Tel.: (33-1) 46 37 93 85. Fax: 46 37 93 70. Cost: 3 lines 4 lines 5 lines Please run my Please charge my Valentine message in the IHT on Saturday-Sunday, February 13-14, 1993 My check U.S.\$ 60.00 80.00 100.00 credit card account: is enclosed Card account number MasterCard Access ∏ Visa Eurocand Amer Diners 28-1-93 First line of lext takes a maximum of 25 letters, City/Country symbols or spaces; all other lines up to 36.
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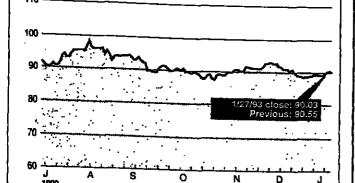
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International Herald Tribune, Thursday, January 28, 1993

International Hereld Tribune World Stock Index 6, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Why IBM Needs to Look

Outside for Its New Chief

By John Markoff

New York Times Service

the ailing computer company is now viewed not only as possible but even likely — atthough finding someone to take on what is considered an unrewarding and tough job may be a challenge.

Among the possible candidates mentioned by people inside and

outside International Business Machines Corp.: Apple Computer Inc.'s chairman, John Sculley; Motorola Inc.'s chairman, George

more likely to take dramatic action that is not consistent with the

select group of outsiders for advice. The almost unanimous view

among those interviewed was that the computer maker must force a

historic break with what a University of Michigan business professor, C.K. Prahalad, calls the "mainframe logic" that has been

etched deeply into IBM's upper management for three decades.

"The chief executive officer ultimately becomes the lightning rod,"

Mr. Prahalad said. "But it is not clear to me that just changing the chief executive would get it right. The task here is changing IBM."

IBM, created at the turn of the century as a family business, grew to dominate the computer industry during the 1960s and 1970s. But

it ran head-first into a technological revolution a decade ago that

left it playing catch up to new competitors in desktop and laptop

See OUTSIDER, Page 14

Over the last two weeks, members of IBM's board have asked a

Compaq Computer Corp.'s An outsider may be

M. Fisher; an AT&T group ex-

ecutive, Robert M. Kavner, and

chairman, Benjanmin M. Rosen.

will send a signal of rapid and

dramatic change," said David Yoffie, a Harvard Business

School professor and an Intel

Corp. director. "An outsider is

"It has to be someone who

TEW YORK - Few institutions in America have cher-

ished the tradition of grooming one of their own to become chief executive more than IBM. Yet recruiting

an outsider to succeed John F. Akers and turn around

better suited to

administer shock

treatment to Big Blue.

Britain Shatters EC Currency Calm many days against that of Britain By Erik Ipsen its largest trading partner. Worse Taking a Hit

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — A steep fall in
the value of the pound Wednesday threatened to unleash yet another round of currency instability within the fragile European exchange-rate mechanism, just when it had appeared as if quiet had finally returned.

Reacting to the turnult, the Irish central bank sent overnight money rates rocketing from 14 percent to 100 percent in an attempt to defend the punt, the weakest currency in the mechanism. "Until yesterday, things were

looking fairly relaxed here," said Pat McArdle, chief economist for NCB stockbrokers in Dublin. We've now had 4 months of this battle and I think people are growing weary of it." Despite the rise in rates to the

100 percent level used to deter previous speculative attacks, the punt slid below its floor level against the two strongest currencies in the EC grid. It closed at 53.9619 Belgian francs, below a floor of 54.0250, and at 2.9504 guilders, versus 2.9510.

The latest round of instability was set off by Britain's surprise decision on Tuesday to cut interest rates by one point to 6 percent, their lowest level in 15 years. Neil MacKinnon, chief currency

Principion Inen punt in 1966 2.90 270

strategist for Citibank, said he hailed a taxi Wednesday morning at Heathrow Airport wondering if the pound would touch its cru-

sche marks by the end of the day.
Instead, by the time he arrived in London 45 minutes later, it had already crashed through that level, a drop that was rumored to have forced the Bank of England into the market to try to turn the tide. The pound ended the day at 2.3983 DM, down from 2.4270 on

cial support level of 2.40 Deut-

Tuesday and off about 12 pfennig in a little over a week.

Most analysts now expect the currency to bottom out in coming days at 2.35 DM, below its all-time low of 2.3690 DM, set on Oct. 5 last year.

All that might be of little more

than academic interest for the remaining members of the exchange-rate mechanism if it were not for sterling's impact on the punt. Ireland's currency has gained nearly 2 percent in as

yet, those gains come on the back of a rise of more than 10 percent since last September, "It makes the position of Irish companies exporting to the U.K., and those competing against U.K. imports here, extremely difficult," said Philip Halpin, chief economist of National Irish Bank.

On Wednesday, Irish officials publicly renewed their opposition to a devaluation, but there were signs that the broad consensus that has supported that policy may be breaking down. On Monday, the opposition Fine Gael party called for a devaluation, a call that was taken up Wednes day by Brian Callaghan, the head of the Irish Textiles Federation, which represents 22,000 workers. Calling the situation "totally out of coutrol," Mr. Callaghan told Irish radio the punt should be devalued by 10 percent.

The problem for Ireland is not so much the loss of competitiveness against British manufacturers as much as it is the hellishly high interest rates the govern-ment has had to use to defend the punt. "These rates clearly are not sustainable," said Mr. McArdle. What remains to be seen, how-

ever, is if a devaluation would See PUNT, Page 12

Steel Exporters Hit With Heavy American Duty

By Peter Behr

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Presenting President Bill Clinton with his first trade conflict, the Commerce Department cited 19 foreign countries on Wednesday for dumping steel in the United States below fair market prices and imposed preliminary duties on an estimated \$2.9 billion in annual shipments.

The ruling was a response to complaints by the U.S. steel industry last year and parallels a Commerce decision in November that found many of the same nations violated trade law by subsidizing steel producers. The duties for the two sets of complaints, if made final, would price many of the foreign producers out of the U.S. market, industry sources said.

Mr. Clinton will get a chance to put his stamp on the issue when the Commerce Department makes final rulings between April and June. Before the duties could take effect. a second agency, the International Trade Commission, would have to find that in each case, the imports

had significantly harmed the U.S. steel industry. The trade commission, an independent agency, has 45 days to act following final Com-merce Department rulings.

During the 1980s, dumping alle gations by the American steel in-dustry had led to negotiated agree-ments limiting foreign steel shipments into the United States, but President George Bush refused to continue the practice beyond 1992. Now, the U.S. industry says it is determined to press the cases to a conclusion. "The time for quotas and market limitation is over," said Jack H. Morris, a spokesman for Inland Steel Co.

The reaction from foreign govern-ments was heated. "This action is unwarranted and wholly disproportionate," said Sir Leon Brittan, the European Community's commissioner for external economic affairs. "It is also particularly unfortunate and inopportune at the beginning of a new U.S. administration."

The decision was made by career civil servants, not new political appointees, who have not yet assumed authority in the Commerce Department. Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown said he supported the right of the American steel industry to seek relief and promised to see that U.S. laws were enforced.

With steel prices around the world at roughly 10-year lows, and the industry posting chronic losses in most countries, price competiretary Robert B. Reich confirmed Tuesday it tion has been severe. There was little doubt that the Commerce Department, applying its standard formula, would find that importers were selling "below fair value."
Its Wednesday ruling covered

four of the industry's most common products.

The countries involved are Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Canada, Finland. France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, South Korea, Spain and Sweden.

Hiroshi Saito, president of Nippon Steel Corp. and head of the Japan Iron & Steel Federation, said producers hoped to persuade the trade commission that their exports had not harmed the U.S. industry.

Fed Chairman Stays on Course: Slow and Steady

By Lawrence Malkin nternational Herald Tribune

NEW YORK - Resisting Congressional demands for a commitment to easier money, Chairman Alan Greenspan pledged Wednes-day that the Federal Reserve Board would do its best to "encourage maximum sustain-

sign of yielding in his trademark policy of slow but steady monetary growth. The battle was joined at Mr. Greenspan's first Congressional testimony since the election. The White House quickly distanced itself from the fight by saying that President

able growth in the economy" but gave no

Bill Clinton shared the Fed chairman's goals. Mr. Greenspan said to the Joint Economic Committee: "Although a number of economic indicators are distinctly encouraging, this is not to say that we have clear sailing ahead." He also called the slowing trend of inflation "quite favorable."

Financial markets were reassured, espe-

plans to raise interest rates if the economy continued growing at its present rate of about 3 percent. Interest rates on 30-year Treasury bonds were virtually unchanged, and shorter issues picked up strength, yielding slightly less.

The main problem for the economy, as increased computerization in business, he said, output may increase but there may also be "continuing adjustments in the work force in the near term." Translation: few new jobs will be created.

As soon as Mr. Greenspan finished his testimony, Representative David R. Obey, a liberal Democrat from Wisconsin, attacked him. Now that Democrats control the White cially by their reading that the Fed had no has a right to expect that political gridlock is 9 to just below 3 percent.

not replaced by gridlock between elected amount of short-term stimulus - Labor Sec-

leaders and economic leaders." "There is a lot of uncertainty over what Fed policy is expected to be," he said.

Mr. Greenspan assured him that "cooper-ation is already accelerating" and that he had breakfasted with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Mr. Greenspan agreed with the Democrats who were questioning him harshly, was jobs. He said that most of the growth in the economy came from growth in productivity of about 2.5 percent. With the efficiencies of into a policy of stop-go" that had forced it to jam on the brakes in previous years. He called the slow recovery "a different animal jam on the brakes in previous years. He called the slow recovery "a different animal that needs new policies."

Democrats in Congress are reluctant to accept this cautious view, or the Fed's changing role. For the past decade, with fiscal policy paralyzed by political gridlock between a Democratic Congress and a Republican White House, the Fed has steered the economy and most lately served as its engine House and Congress, he said that "the public" by lowering short-term rates from more than

on the gas so that its fiscal actions will not be canceled out. But the Fed wants to revert to its classic role as economic stabilizer. This became clear in a sharp exchange with Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland, who has been leading the fight for the Fed to relax its monetary targets. He asked: "Can we get from the Fed an accom-

would be in the range of \$15 to \$20 billion —

Congress wants the Fed to continue pouring

modative policy to get growth going?" Mr. Greenspan replied that classic relationships between money growth and the real economy may have changed, and this may have to be recognized by the Fed adopting lower money targets, which would be a red rag to Congress. By law, he must specify those targets in his semi-annual report to Congress next month, when the next round

ADVERTISEMENT

Mercedes Considers U.S. Assembly Plant

BONN - Mercedes-Benz AG, the automotive division of Daimler-Benz AG, said Wednesday it was considering building a new plant in the United States, accelerating its strategy of globalization. The company also is negotiating to assemble luxury cars at the facilities of Ssangyong Motor Co., its South Korean partner, a Mercedes spokesman said.

The announcement came a day after Mercedes-Benz said it was planning to expand its model range to cover new market sectors in a move to respond to increasing price competition. The plans include development of a small city car, a four-wheel drive leisure vehicle and a multi-purpose "people carrier."

The multi-purpose vehicle would be designed to compete with Renault SA's Espace and Chrysler Corp.'s Voyager models and should appear on the market late in 1994 or early in 1995.

Regarding the U.S. site, the spokesman said that Mercedes-Benz had been looking at the production of a new all-terrain vehicle at a site outside Germany and that the United States looked promising. "The United States has a very, very large potential," the spokes-man said, quoting a statement by Helmut Werner, the designated management board chairman of Mercedes-Benz.

Germany's powerful car companies are saddled with some of the highest production costs in the world and are steadily shifting production outside the country.

production outside the country.

If Mercedes decided in favor of building a new plant in the United States, it would be joining Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, which last year launched a new car plant near Spartanburg, South Carolina. Audi AG is also looking for a North American production site.

Although Mercedes-Benz's commercial-vehicle operations have been global in scope for decades — it has 19 manufacturing plants and 23 assembly plants abroad - it has been cautious about building luxury cars outside Germany.It does, however, maintain kit-assembly plants in South Africa and Indonesia.

Concerning the talks with Ssangyong, Mercedes executives noted that vans and engines produced by the South Korean company were similar in quality to German products but could be produced at far lower cost. Daimler-Benz acquired a 5 percent stake of Ssangyong last October.

the Airbus consortium and Boeing

Co. will go ahead with a study into the feasibility of building a commercial airplane that could carry 550 to 800 passengers, up to double the load of current jumbo jets, the two sides confirmed Wednesday. The announcement came after joining forces.

several weeks of negotiations, in which Airbus claimed it was talking about the plane with Boeing but the American concern insisted only British Aerospace PLC and Daimler-Benz AG's Deutsche Aerospace unit were involved. Some analysts said Boeing's stance was an attempt to divide the consortium, its main competitor. The fourth Airbus partner is Construc-ciones Aeronauticas SA of Spain.

Aerospatiale and Boeing said in separate communiqués Wednesday that Airbus would not be a participant in the study. A Boeing spokes-man in Paris said: "Airbus, as a consortium, is an entity that has neither the industrial nor the financial capability to participate in such a project. Boeing can only work with industrial firms."

Although it was officially left out of the study, Airbus said that work with Boeing was just one of its alternatives. Jean Pierson, the Airbus managing director, said the consortium itself was searching for Asian partners. Airbus said carriers

Airbus Units in Boeing Study Compiled by Our Staff From Dupatches in the Pacific region would main market for the planes. in the Pacific region would be the

Mr. Pierson said he conducted "intensive and top-level" talks with Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd.,

Four European airlines consider Air France is firm on wages.

Articles, Page 13

Japan, as well as the Ministry of Trade and Industry. But he said their response was guarded: "A basic feature of Japanese culture is not to react immediately."

Mr. Pierson also alluded to cooperation with European companies that are not members of Airbus. He mentioned companies in Italy, the Netherlands and Eastern Europe,

notably Russia. The plane under study, known informally as a superjumbo, was dubbed VLTC by Boeing, for very large commercial transport.

Boeing currently has a monopoly on the large end of the aircraft market through its popular 747, which seats about 400. The largest aircraft now made by Airbus, its A-330, seats about 335.

Industry executives have said it made sense for Boeing and Airbus to collaborate on the jet due to its expected cost of at least \$10 billion and the relatively limited market.

- Zafung MBA

Both are also pressed because of the miserable state of the airline industry. Boeing said Tuesday that it would cut jet production by onethird over 18 months.

"The development costs are such that there is no room for two aircraft," said Sandy Morris, a County Natwest analyst. "In the current environment, the last thing they need is to slit each other's throats by bringing along competing projects."

we currently believe that such a project would be too big for any one manufacturer," said John Hayhurst, a Boeing vice president. "Studies indicate there may be a need for a larger airplane around the turn of the century." (Reuters, AFP, AFX)

Schlumberger

The undersigned announces that the issue of Gertilicates will be restricted to Geographicates. Holders of KeCertilicates can talon, supplied with a statement of the required decomination of 5 or 100 shares, to Kas-Associatio, N.A., Spaistman 172, 1012 VT Amsterdam, Europeanse, the understand the production of the second of the production of the product raft," said Sandy Morris, a County latvest analyst. "In the current entronment, the last thing they need to slit each other's throats by ringing along competing projects."

"Based on preliminary research, e currently believe that such a proct would be too big for any one samufacturer," said John Hayhurst, where the such experiments and with bls. 55,000 per value, will be proable with bls. 55,000 per value, will be tion is not subject to lay withholding at source. PARIBAS ADMINISTRATIEKANTOOR B.V.

Amsterdam, 25th January, 1993.



SATELLITE PAY TELEVISION

TWO LICENCES AVAILABLE **IN AUSTRALIA**

The Australian Government plans to grant two licences for subscription television broadcasting services (pay TV), under Part 7 of the *Broadcasting Services Act 1992*.

Each of the two licence holders will be allowed to provide up to four satellite pay TV services.

The successful licensees will be the leading participants in the establishment of the Australian pay TV industry. Using Australia as a base, there is strong potential for expansion into Asia.

The Australian Government is seeking tenders from interested parties and will select the successful applicants by a price-based allocation system. The process will involve the Trade Practices Commission and the Australian Broadcasting Authority.

The tender documents should cover the applicants' ownership and control structures and plans for the involvement of Australian industry.

A detailed Information Memorandum outlining the tender process to be followed is available from:

Ms Pauline Selmes Communications Selection Team Department of Transport and Communications

CANBERRA ACT 2601 AUSTRALIA Telephone: 61 6 274 6304 Facsimile: 61 6 274 6323

Closing date for tenders: 1600 hours, Wednesday, 24 March 1993.

Tenders received after that date and time will not be

"They have to go outside and find someone who has intelligence and emotional depth and stamina," said James F. Moore, president of Geopartners, a computer industry consulting firm based in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "It has to be someone who has the

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Jan. 27 Eurocurrency Deposits | 1765 | 2470 | 1751 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | 1760 | Tekyo Toreak Zarica 12071 8,9723 1,952a 4,5994 1,890,09 2,7945 40,2940 1,8804 152,967 1,5875 138,156 1,3876 8,7155 2,7969 n.d. 2,006,05 2,6746 45,0979 2,0069 172,155 1,7446 1,52,444 I ECV Clusings in Amsterdom, London, New York and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates of 3.5.m. a: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.; not quoted; N.A.; not a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; Other Dollar Values

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Forward Rates 30-day 46-day 90-day 1-5144 1-5103 1-5172 1-5103 1-5177 1-6040 1-4649 1-4647 1-4706 Sources: ING Bank (Ansterdam); Indexes Bank (Brussels); Benca Commerciale (taliana (Milan): Agence France Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Torondo); IMF (SCR), Other data from Reuters and AP.

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MARKET DIARY

Nasdaq Rout Takes Broad Market Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK - A slumping Vasdaq market sent U.S. stocks ower for the first time in a week. Shares of Intel Corp., Apple Computer Corp. and Microsoft Corp., which have rallied strongly in recent weeks, declined significantly, fueling a 1.3 percent slide in the Nasdaq Combined Composite

N.Y. Stocks

index. The index closed 9.26 points lower at 697.90, its first decline in

"It had gotten so high that it just couldn't stay there," said Jim Toth, head trader at McDonald & Co. who noted that the Nasdaq index had been floating in record territory for weeks.

The Nasdaq's woes stretched into other market averages. The Dow Jones industrial average de-clined 7.56 points to 3,291.39, led by slides in Boeing Co. and American Express Co.

Standard & Poor's 500 index declined 1.85 to 438.10. Advancing stocks outnumbered declining issues by about 9 to 5 on the New enth straight session, although slipping to about 279 million from 311.4 million Tuesday.

. U.S. stocks received little sup-Clinton administration to support priced at 19. (Bloomberg, Renters)

growth as long as it did not reignite

inflation.

Shares of international oil and semiconductor companies fell the most. These are the same industry groups that rallied most in the past several days.
"Institutions are taking profits in

stocks where the biggest gains have been recorded, like the oil and technology groups," said Peter Da Puzzo, senior managing director at Cantor Fitzgerald & Co.

American Express Co., the mostactive issue, declined % to 23 on concern that its management shake-up, which left James D. Rob-inson 3d as chairman, will do little to revive the company's fortunes. Amgen, second, slumped 3¾ to 60 amid concern that fourth-quar-

expectations. Duracell International Inc. slid 1% to 33% on reports that a competitor, SLM International Inc., had developed a battery recharger for alkaline batteries. Ralston Purina, maker of Eveready batteries, fell 11/2 to 49%.

Boeing dropped % to 34% and United Technologies Corp. fell % York Stock Exchange. Trading ex-peeded 200 million shares for a sevthe next two years because of a global slump in demand for new airplanes and engines.

Two initial public offerings were port from Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, who said he was committed to working with the Clinton administration to the said her being priced at 15 and Paragon Trade ended at 22½ after it was a committed to working with the clinton administration.

PUNT: U.K. Deals an Unkind Cut

(Continued from first finance page) actually cut those rates or if, as happened when Ireland last deval-'ued in 1986, it would actually push
Dollar Rallies Sharply

rates higher still as currency markets worried that another devaluation was imminent. "- At this juncture Ireland's fate hinges on the future course of sterling, and there the outlook is not

good. Economists in London said Foreign Exchange

the latest British interest-rate cut had sent strong signals that the government was desperate to get the economy growing and was willing to pay any price to do it. "The move smacked a little bit of panic to lift the economy," said Nigel Rendell, an economist with James

-Capel. - Economists also suggested that the cut flew in the face of repeated assurances, some as recent as 10 days ago, from Chancellor of the German rates. Exchequer Norman Lamont that he was still concerned about both Swiss francs from 1.4430 and to tion. Noting that Britain's huge Mr. Lamont from priming the economy with more spending, Citi-bank's Mr. MacKinnon said, "that

leaves interest rates as their only tool, and if the currency slides then their attitude is so be it."

The dollar closed sharply higher

in New York Wednesday, rallying on technical grounds and overcom-ing potentially negative talk about the prospects for U.S. and German interest rates.

The dollar closed at 1.5870 DM in New York, Reuters reported. up from 1.5713 Tuesday. It also rose to 124.08 yen from 123.30.

The dollar started well as bulls drew encouragement from the resil-ience of support below 1.57 DM in recent days. It showed little reaction to comments by Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan, who took a cautious line on the recovery before Congress and said inflation was not a danger.

In contrast, a Bundesbank board member. Lothar Müller, said conditions were not right for a cut in The dollar also rose to 1.4633

the level of the pound and of infla- 5.3705 French francs from 5.3312. The dollar's action remained a and rising budget deficit prevents sideshow to the pound. The British currency fell to \$1.5105 in New York from \$1.5445 Tuesday, and to 2.3972 DM from 2.4269.

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Dow Jones Averages

GEC Alsthom Gets Big Order

AMSTERDAM - The Dutch, Belgian and French national railways ordered 27 high-speed trains costing the equivalent of \$1 billion from GEC Alsthom, the Dutch railway said Wednesday.

The order represents part of a strategy to offer serious competition to airlines in northwestern Europe and tempt motorists away from their cars. The trains will be built in France and are scheduled for delivery in 1997. Belgium will take 14 trains and will rent several to Germany, France will take nine, and the Netherlands four.

The trains can operate on current tracks at 140 to 160 kilometers per hours (87 to 100 miles per hour), but can only reach their potential of 300

Roger Smith Quits GM Board

DETROIT (Reuters) — Roger B. Smith, the former chairman of General Motors Corp., said Wednesday that he would resign from the company's board of directors on April 6.

Mr. Smith, 67, said he was leaving the board in order to spend more time with his family. He said he would retain his seats on the boards of time with his family. He said he would retain his seats on the boards of Johnson & Johnson, Citicorp, PepsiCo and International Paper Co.

According to some reports, industry sources said Mr. Smith was pressured by GM's board to step down at the end of his term in May. But Mr. Smith said the board never came to him for his resignation.

USAir Shuffles Order From Boeing

ARLINGTON, Virginia (Combined Dispatches) — USAir Group said Wednesday it had reached an agreement with Boeing Co. to revise airplane orders, reducing its capital expense by \$835 million through 1996.

Under the terms of the revised schedule, USAir canceled an earlier order for 20 737s but agreed to buy a total of 40 of the planes between 1997 and 2000. The airline also will buy 30 757-200 planes, receiving 15 757s in 1995 and 1996 and the remaining planes at a later date.

A Boeing spokesman, Jack Gamble, said: "It's a mixed bag with some good news and some bad news for us. It's good news for them because

A noeing spokesman, Jack Gamoie, said: It's a minet dag with scale good news and some bad news for us. It's good news for them because they can cut spending over the next few years." The new order will substantially reduce USAir's need to raise capital, according to Seth Schofield, the USAir chairman, president and chief executive.

USAir also said that Warren E. Buffett and Charles T. Munger, the

chairman and vice chairman respectively of Berkshire Hathaway Inc., have been elected to its board. Berkshire Hathaway in 1989 purchased \$368 million worth of USAir preferred stock.

Lego, Westinghouse Chief, Retires

PITTSBURGH (Reuters) — Westinghouse Electric Corp. said Wednesday that its chairman and chief executive, Paul E. Lego, would retire.

The company said Gary M. Clark, president of special operations, was elected president and acting chief executive and a director of the corporation. The board of directors also elected Richard M. Morrow so nonexecutive chairman of the board. The company said the search for a

permanent chief executive would start immediately. Mr. Lego's resignation comes after two years during which Westinghouse was battered by the recession's impact on its many cyclical businesses and sharp losses stemming from problem loans at its financial-services subsidiary. After intense pressure from major shareholders, Westinghouse announced in November'a sweeping restructuring that included plans to get out of the financial-services business.

Revamp Helps at Bethlehem Steel

BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania (Bloomberg) — Bethlehem Steel Corp. said Wednesday that its fourth-quarter loss had narrowed as it continued to restructure operations.

The company posted a loss of \$53.1 million, or 65 cents a share, compared with a loss of \$638.1 million, or \$8.47 a share, in the fourth quarter of 1991. Revenue fell 3.4 percent to \$990.4 million, from \$1.03 billion, as steel products shipped increased 2.5 percent to 2.13 million net tons. Raw steel production rose to 2.57 million net tons. from 2.5 million

net tons in the year-ago quarter.

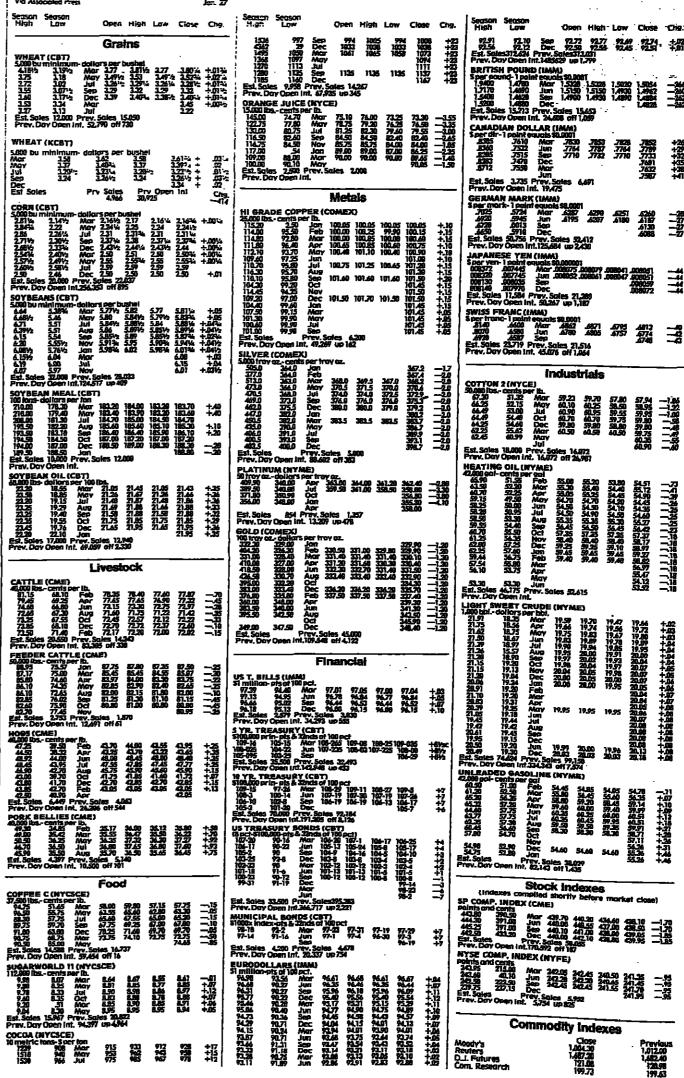
Results from the 1992 quarter included a gain of \$31 million at the company's BethShip division from the reimbursement on a contract with the U.S. Navy. Bethlehem's year-ago results included a \$575 million

For the Record

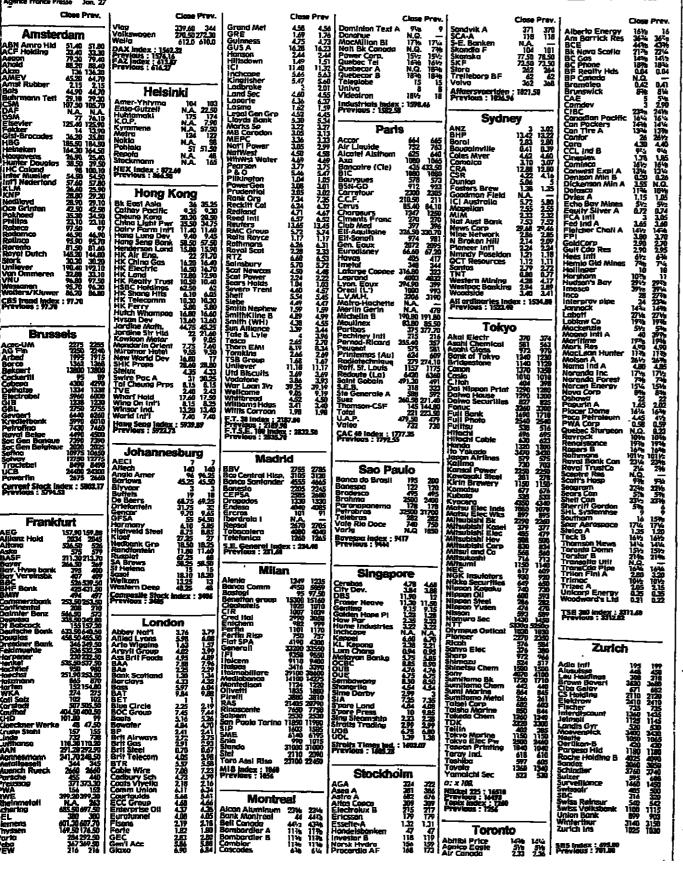
McDonald's Corp., the fast-food chain, reported record fourth-quarter earnings of \$227.9 million, or 61 cents a share, up 13.7 percent compared with the final quarter of 1991.

Philip Morris Cos. said that net profits rose 14.8 percent, to \$1.20 billion, in the fourth quarter of 1992 as the company reaped the benefits of a major overseas push in food, tobacco and beer. (Reuters)

U.S. FUTURES



WORLD STOCK MARKETS



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Commodity Indexes

Air France

Won't Bend

On Pay Rise

PARIS - Air France said

on Wednesday that it would

not raise wages in 1993 be-

yond an increase agreed upon last year, and lashed out at its

unions, saying they had no conception of the state-owned

"There will be no general

salary rise in 1993 beyond the 0.4 percent the company

agreed in the 1992 salary ac-

Air France said the airline's

unions had requested a 2.6

percent salary raise this year,

Air France said the unions'

position was "proof of the to-tal absence of understanding

of the economic reality of a

company that lost 3.2 billion

francs in 1992 and that has set

an objective of reducing this deficit by half for 1993."

year was preceded by a loss of \$128 million in 1991.

Robert Genoves, general secretary of Force Ouvrière,

one of the airline's unions, said

that in seeking a 2.6 percent

increase the unions were ask-

ing for "what the government plans for the public sector."

taking into account the eco-

nomic situation," Mr. Gen-

oves said.

"It's the company that isn't

Airline analysts say that Air

France has been slower than

most other ailing carriers to

reduce staff. It plans to cut

1.200 jobs this year.

The \$600 million loss last

as well as no forced layoffs.

cord," the company said.

carrier's difficulties.

Paris



(ance

German Trainees Feel Slump

New Lesson for Apprentices Is Unemployment

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT - The recession in Germany's automotive, steel and machinery industries is spilling over into the country's internationally applauded apprenticeship programs, jeopardizing the availability of qualified labor down the road, the three industries' biggest labor union said Wednesday.

Although still mostly limited to metalworking in-dustries, the shortage of jobs for apprentices suggests that the worker-training program often cited as one of German industry's strengths may be as susceptible to recession as the industries it is designed to serve.

"In nearly every factory, region and sector, the permanent employment that usually follows an apprenticeship is becoming an acute problem," said Yilmaz Karahasan, a board member of IG Metall, Germany's biggest labor union.

This year, fewer than half of the metal industry's 130,000 apprentices, known as azubis, will be hired permanently by the companies that have spent up to three-and-a-half years training them, he said.

Those azubis not retained by their patrons will end up unemployed after three or six months, he said. Even more worrisome, according to Erwin Vitt, another IG Metall director, is companies' reduced willingness to take on trainees for whom they might not later find jobs. One in 10 apprenticeship positions is in jeopardy because of cost-cutting, he said.

Although the number of applicants for training positions in the metalworking industry last year fell 5 percent, the number of starting azubis actually fell 15 percent, he said. "If the metalworking industry's flag-ship companies turn their backs on apprentices in times of economic distress, a crisis of the system is unavoidable," he said.

"Germany as a production location so far has had one distinctive advantage — its highly qualified work force — and that's now being eroded," Mr. Vitt said.

Others were less worried. "Some big companies are having trouble hiring trainees, but I wouldn't go so far as to say the system is a failure," said Reinhold Weiss,

man Economy in Cologne. "It is the employment program that has failed, not the apprenticeship program." Many young male azubis who are not immediately hired sign up for mandatory military service rather than end up jobless, Mr. Weiss noted. Even in the best of times, only 80 to 90 percent of trainees end up with permanent jobs at the same place they trained, he said.

a worker-training expert at the Institute on the Ger-

the apprenticeship system's current woes represent a growing source of unemployment in the short term and a threat to worker availability in the longer term.

The problem is especially acute in Eastern Germa-

Nevertheless, if the union's warnings are accurate.

ny, Mr. Karahasan said. In Erfurt, 186 out of 349 azubis surveyed by IG Metall said they would not be given jobs at the end of their training period. "An entire generation is being robbed of a future," he said.

Construction Union Sets Pay Claim High

FRANKFURT - Representatives of West German construction workers on Wednesday sought a 6.9 percent pay increase for this year, but employers rejected it as unrealistically high in what was shaping up as a difficult year economically.

The IG Bau-Steine-Erde union also called for parity between pay in the struggling eastern half of Germany and that in the more affluent West. Eastern workers currently make 77 percent of western pay levels.

The 6.9 percent claim was above those seen recently in other sectors, reflecting the fact that building activity remains strong despite a slowdown in other sectors. But the soaring costs of unification and attendant

high inflation have combined with the economic slowdown to put pressure on all German unions to pare back pay demands.

Moderate wage settlements are among the conditions the Bundesbank has set for a reduction in Germany's high interest rates, and were originally sup-posed to be a part of the so-called solidarity pact to get the economy back on track.

Unions have been sharply criticized for making pay claims in the East that far outstrip gains in productivi ty, and are also seen as having little sympathy with the solidarity pact, which calls for mutual sacrifices on the part of government, unions and employers.

4 European Airlines Consider a Link-Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches nental European airlines said Swissair spokesman said Swissair Wednesday they were in explor-atory talks on joining forces in Eu-trian Airlines. rope's newly deregulated air-travel

market. KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Swissair, Austrian Airlines and Scandinavia's SAS said in a short and cautiously worded joint statement that they were "investigating whether official negotiations aimed at achieving some form of strategic

The airlines did not give any further details and said they would not ropean market share to 10 percent while the project was under study. But a Swissair spokesman said been looking for cooperation that the main goal of the talks was agreements with other carriers for KLM to join the European since merger talks with British Air-Quality Alliance, a cooperation pact between SAS, Swissair and Austrian

check-in operations. The Jan. I deregulation of the their own routes and set their own fares, a change likely to usher in a Airways. The four airlines taking

efforts. The alliance partners coordi-

on the Continent.

on whether cooperation with KLM AMSTERDAM - Four Conti- would involve a share swap, the

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SAS, or Scandinavian Airline System, is jointly owned by the Swedish, Danish and Norwegian governments and by private Scandinavian investors.

A KLM spokesman said the 38 percent state-owned carrier had always believed the airline industry would finally be reduced to a few cooperation" could prove to be global players and that "KLM wants to be one of them."

> from about 3 percent currently, has ways were called off last year.

Those negotiations had aimed to Airlines that was established to create a global airline structured share costs and improve marketing along the lines of British-Dutch multinationals like the Unilever nate marketing, timetables and Group and the Royal Dutch/Shell

Observers noted that the failure European Community's aviation of the talks was primarily due to market will eventually allow air- the difference in size between the lines in the Community to pick companies and to KLM's fears that it would be dominated by British

new era of cut-throat competition part in the current talks do not differ radically in size. No decision has yet been taken (AP, Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg,

EC Sees No Wrong in Hoover Move Agence France-Presse

BRUSSELS - The European Community can do nothing to stop the U.S. vacuum-cleaner manufacturer Hoover from moving a factory from France to Scotland in search of government subsidies and less expensive labor, EC officials said Wednesday.

The move, announced Monday, provoked protests in France because it will cost 600 jobs in the southern town of Longvic, near Dijon.

Officials at the EC Commission denied allegations that Britain had misused Community development aid, as suggested by Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France. They said there was no reason to believe that a British subsidy of £2.5 million (\$3.8 million) in aid to Hoover had violated EC subsidy rules.

In deciding to shift a plant making vacuum cleaners to the Scottish town of Cambuslang, near Glasgow, Hoover officials acknowledged that the company would be able to cut its bill for wages and social charges by

37 percent compared with its costs in France. French Firm to Pull Out of Dresden

DRESDEN - A French porcelain maker said Wednesday that it

would pull out of Eastern Germany because soaring wage levels had made its investment unprofitable.

Manufacture de Sax SA said it was talking to several companies about selling Saechsische Porzellanmanufaktur GmbH in Dresden even though it had invested 3.6 million Deutsche marks (\$2.3 million) since buying the

formerly Communist-run company in 1991. "It's too risky to invest any more considering the rate of wage rises," said Christian Tassin, chief executive of Manufacture de Sax.

Trade unions agreed with employers in 1991 to raise wages in Eastern carrier had offered 30 percent and 20 percent. Germany to levels in Western Germany by 1994.

DAX FTSE 100 Index CAC 40 2100 2000 -2700 1900-1500 2600 1800 - 17 2500 1700-1 1300 A S O N D J 2200 A S O N D J 1992 1993 1500 ASONDJ Exchange day Prev. Close Close Chanci Amsterdam **CBS** Trend 97.70 97.70 Unch. Brussels Stock Index 5,803.17 5,794.53 +0.15= Frankfurt DAX 1.562.32 1,576.16 -0.88 Frankfurt 613.67 616.27 0.39 Helsinki 872.60 866,58. . +0.69 London Financial Times 30 2,187.00 2,189.90 -0.13 London **FTSE 100** 2.832.50 2.835,70 -0.11 Madrid General Index 234,40 231.60 +1.21 Milan MB 1.060.00 1,056.00 +0.38 Paris CAC 40 -0.85 1.777.35 1.792.55 Stockholm Affaersvaeriden 1,021.50 1,026.96 -0.53 Vienna 347.03 341.68 +1.57 Zurich SBS 695.00 701.00 -0.86

Investor's Europe

London

Frankfurt

Very briefly:

• The 23d World Economic Forum was set to open at Davos, Switzerland, on Thursday; organizers expect around 1,500 participants, including 20 heads of state, at the annual conference.

• W.H. Smith PLC's profit for the first half of its financial year, which ended Nov. 28, fell 19.8 percent, to £40.2 million (\$61.8 million), largely because of poor results at Do It All, its home-improvement venture with Boots Co. European operations were weak, but U.S. results improved.

• Solvay SA said 1992 profit would fall 14 percent from the 11.69 billion Belgian francs (\$361.0 million) earned in 1991 because of "strong competitive pressures and slowing economic activity."

• The Federal Cartel Office in Germany plans to prevent Zahuradiabrik Friedrichshafen AG from acquiring General Motors Corp.'s Allison Transmission Division because the German company would strengthen its dominant position in its domestic market.

 Hochtief AG has acquired a 40 percent stake in Budokor-Warszawa SA of Poland, which is modernizing the Warsaw airport. • Standard & Poor's Corp. put six French banks on its Creditwatch list of

bond issuers whose ratings are likely to change, with negative implications, largely because of exposure to bad real estate and commercial loans; the banks are Banque Indosuez, Crédisuez SA, Banque Paribas, Compagnie Bancaire SA, Banque Worms and Compagnie Financière de CIC et de l'Union Europeene.

• The Yakut Republic, in eastern Russia, plans an expansion in diamond output over the next two years, the Interfax news agency said: 4.5 million carats this year and at least 7.2 million carats in 1994; it has an agreement to sell 10 percent of its production to De Beers Consolidated Mines.

 Siberian officials granted enterprises permission to mine 12 metric tons of gold this year and announced plans to sell 13 gold fields at auction next month; in Irkutsk, local authorities gave Lenzoloto, a Russian-Australian venture, permission to mine 8 metric tons of gold, while a group of individual miners called Siberian Gold got permission to mine 4 tons.

 Neste Corp., the Finnish state-owned energy and shipping company, had a loss of about 1.6 billion markka (\$302.4 million) in 1992 because of heavy financing costs and currency losses. • Turkish Airlines rejected a union demand for raises of 122 percent in the

first six months of 1993 and 150 percent in the second half; the state-run

AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP

LAYOFFS: Change Hits America's Blue Chips, but Worst May Be Over

(Continued from page 1)

white-collar employees would make up fully 60 percent of those who will lose their jobs at the company's engine division in Florida and Connecticut. As in many companies, this latest wave of layoffs reflects not simply a decline in orders, but a determination to lower corporate overhead.

An even more dramatic admission that costs had gotten out of hand came from Sears. While the Sears catalogue had lost money and market share in recent years, Sears still boasted annual catalogue sales of \$3.3 billion. Analysts said that was surely enough of a business U.S. corporations such as IBM, base on which to build an efficient Sears and GM. That these giants

"Ed Brennan is firing 50,000 people," said Maxwell Sroge, an

industry consultant, referring to Sears's chairman. "I think it should be 50,001."

There are signals that the pain of corporate downsizing has begun to generate some gain for the overall economy. Corporate profits have quarters, while productivity, measured in sales per employee, is rising for the first time in years.

Other analysis are encouraged by the fact that the restructuring process has finally hit the biggest U.S. corporations such as IBM,

and profitable catalogue operation. have now reached their day of reckoning is evidence "that the process is now well along," according to Gail Fosler, chief economist for the Conference Board, a business research organization.

Economists warn not to draw too many broad conclusions from a week of sobering business news. What look like tough cuts for one been up smartly over the past three company may be nothing more than a shift in market share.

Inc. have just finished record years cept problems stem from a decisive dence."

shift in spending from computer hardware, IBM's specialty, to software, where IBM has competition from growing firms such as Microsoft Corp. and Computer Asso-

Still, there is some concern that the recent wave of restructurings could stall the already anemic economic recovery. The immediate danger is not from the layoffs themselves, but from the fact that patch, for example, Compaq Computer Corp, and Apple Computer Corp, and Apple Computer Inc. have just finished and a south on people will read about them in the paper and begin fearing for their own situations," said Robert Solow and account of the solow account of the solow and account of the solow account of the solow millions of people will read about Massachusetts Institute of Techat the personal computer end of the nology. "It could have a psychologbusiness. Analysis say IBM's re- ical effect on consumer confi-

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

Rehabilitation of the Water Supply and Waste Water Sector PRE-QUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

For the rehabilitation and reconstruction of its infrastructure, the Republic of Lebanon has applied for loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the European Bank for Investment (EIB), Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, and other sources including the Lebanese Treasury to cover the costs of rehabilitation of the water supply and waste water sector.

It is intended that the proceeds of the above loans will be applied for payments to contractors under contracts to be awarded for the following work packages:

Water Supply:

Package no.1 Water sources and boreholes

Package no.2 Water treatment works Package no.3 Pumping stations

Package no.4 Transmission mains and distribution systems

Package no.5 Storage tanks Sewage Water Sector: Package no.1 Collection systems

Package no.2 Pumping stations Those works should be executed on all the Lebanese territory. The first year investment program will mainly concentrate on the rehabilitation of all the installations and equipments from the intake up to the tanks for storage of treated water. The scope of the work for the second and third years has been identified up to feasibility studies

and detailed design will be prepared during the first year of the program. The works will be executed under the supervision of consultants appointed by the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electric Resources (MHER) and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) under donors guidelines. Contractors who have already implemented similar projects under tight control, are invited to apply for pre-

Reasons for not pre-qualifying any firm or consortium need not be given and no costs incurred in pre-qualifying will be reimbursed. Invitations for bidding will only be sent to firms or consortia which are pre-qualified.

The CDR Invites contracting firms or consortia interested in bidding to obtain pre-qualification documents starting

January 27, 1993 from the: Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)

Deadline for submission of pre-qualification applications with all supporting documents at the CDR offices in

Tallet El-Seray , Beirut-Lebanon

in Beirut, Lebanon is 12:00 noon on March 16, 1993.

Beirut, Lebanon is 12:00 noon on March 16, 1993.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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Rehabilitation of the Solid Waste Management Sector

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

PRE-QUALIFICATION OF CONTRACTORS

For the rehabilitation of the solid waste management sector, the Republic of Lebanon is receiving financing from the Italian Government, from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) it is intended that the proceeds of the above financing will be applied to payments to qualified contractors

under contracts to be awarded for the following packages: Supply of 80 compactor trucks for countrywide distribution and rehabilitation of 33 existing trucks in

Supply of 2800 containers for countrywide distribution;

Supply of mobile equipment (earth compactors, mechanical shovels, traxcavators, bowzers, ...) for sanitary landfills across the country;

Rehabilitation of the Karantina compost plant.

Operation and maintenance of the incinerator at Amrousiyeh (a suburb of Beirut) and the compost plant in the Karantina area of Beirut;

Operation of solid waste collection for Beirut. The works will be executed under the supervision of consultants appointed by the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) under donor guidelines. Contractors who have already implemented similar projects under tight control, are invited to apply for pre-

Reasons for not pre-qualifying any firm or consortium need not be given and no costs incurred in prequalifying will be reimbursed. Invitations for bidding will only be sent to firms or consortia which are pre-qualified. The CDR invites contracting firms or consortia interested in bidding for all or part of the packages to obtain pre-qualification documents starting January 27, 1993 from the:

Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) Tallet El-Seray, Beirut-Lebanon Deadline for submission of pre-qualification applications with all supporting documents at the CDR offices

OUTSIDER: IBM Needs Someone to Send a Signal of Dramatic Change

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ed from first finance page) credibility of a Lee Iaccoca, but with a deep network of contacts in the computer and communications adustry.

Yet it may be easier to promote from within because of the stock-option plans and other such incenis insiders who have not followed marketing - to the top at IBM.

Mr. Cannavino in particular is thought to have the rebel sensibilies needed to shake up IBM and

years ago, he has gained wide experience and respect inside the company. Also, his understanding of Both Mr. Scalley of Apple and Mr. Fisher of Motorola have the computer industry and have experience in large corporations.

dption plans and other such incentives elsewhere that may keep outside candidates from job hopping. Both James A. Cannavino, 48, the flead of IBM's personal-computer and workstation group, and Nicholas M. Donofrio, 47, the head of lamb and head of its networking business; Ned C. Lautenbach, 48, a fact track star who is head of IBM's fast-track star who is head of IBM's the tried and true route - through Asia Pacific business; or M. Bernard Puckett, 48, another rising star who heads the company's software business.

An outsider would need the req-

persuade to leave their current jobs.

Mr. Sculley in particular, who has large stock options at Apple, would

Another possible outsider whose name has been mentioned is Mr. Rosen, the entrepreneur and ven-

cost more than a hockey or a baseball star for IBM to sign.

Still, Apple's chairman, who
moved from the East to Silicon

"IBM is a company with incredi-

get the company moving at the in-uisite technology skills and experi-tioned as possible candidates are dustry's breakneck pace. Since one running a big corporation, starting as a technician at IBM 28 while at the same time possessing years ago, be has gained wide experience and respect inside the comprehence and respect to the comprehence and respect to

Another possible outsider whose name has been mentioned is Mr.

moved from the East to Silicon
Valley in 1983 to become president
of Apple, might be one of the few
people who could cross the chasm
between the Valley's technologydriven culture and IBM's marketing-driven way of life.

The found my niche, "he said.

The found my niche, "he said.

The found my niche, "he said.

The found my niche, "he said. ing-driven way of life. "Twe found my niche," he
Two other names that were men"I'm not an operations guy."

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NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

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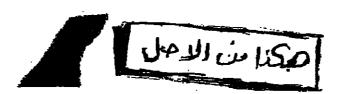
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Success Fuels a Retailer's China Push

three years ago, plans to open 1,000 stores in China by 2010, the company said Wednesday.

Behind Yaohan's ambitious plan is what the company calls the success of its first store in Beijing last month. Since opening on Dec. 20, the 20,000 square meter (215,000 square foot) outlet is bringing in roughly \$240,000 a day, a company spokesman said. He provided no details.

The retailer may be virtually alone among Japanese corporations in its decision to relocate its headquarters abroad. But Yaohan does have one thing in common with a growing number of Japanese retail operators: a keen interest in the Chinese market.

Some areas of China's rapidly expanding economy, which grew by an estimated 12 percent last year, have attracted more investment than can be absorbed. But the retail market, which the Chinese government is opening to foreign investment, represents a chance to reach more than I billion increasingly affluent consumers.

"China's office market is saturated, hotel business is down, but retailing has been quite successful," said Zhang Xiaobin, chairman of China Venture Tech Investment Corp., which has provided capital for Yaohan's move into

TOKYO — Yaohan Hong Kong Corp, a maverick Japanese department-store retailer that moved its headquarters to Hong Kong Yaohan in the race to set up shops in China, "Mr. Zhang said. Other Japanese retailers are not far behind Yaohan in the race to set up shops in China, "Mr. Zhang said. Such major Japanese retailers as Isetan and

Seibu also have plans to open outlets.

In fact, all the high-growth countries of Asia are luring Japan's retailers with hucrative, loosely regulated markets, analysts said.

"Overseas markets are less well organized

'China's office market is saturated, hotel business is down, but retailing has been quite successful.' Zhang Xiaobin,

venture capitalist

and less well managed," said Mike Allen, a retail-industry analyst at Barclay's de Zoete Wedd Securities in Tokyo. The freewheeling nature of Asian markets offers welcome relief from Japan, where retailing is more tightly

Analysts said the lure of high-growth markets like China was all the stronger because of the economic slowdown in Japan, which is having a devastating effect on the domestic

Sales by large Japanese retailers fell 5.7 percent in December from the same period a year earlier to 2.737 trillion yen (\$22.2 billion), the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday.

It was the seventh straight month of declines — the longest series of declines on record. For all of 1992, sales dropped 1.9 percent to 22.20 trillion yen, the ministry

"This is the lowest level we've recorded since we started keeping the data in 1988," said Masahito Yamada, a ministry official. "We don't see any sign of a recovery."

Yaohan's growing presence in foreign mar-kets, and its decision to relocate to Hong Kong, reflects the difficulty it had in trying to get ahead in the Japanese market, analysts said. Until Yaohan's relocation, few Japanese outside of the company's old base of Shizmoka Prefecture had ever heard of the retailer.

retailer. But it has become the nation's biggest retailer abroad by penetrating neighboring countries, analysts said. Its has stores throughout Asia, including Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Indonesia, Brunei and Thailand, It has eight stores in the

Yaohan is Japan's 59th-largest domestic

ada and Costa Rica, the company spokesman "It's hard to go wrong in China right now, but the other overseas operations are not profitable," said Mr. Allen of Barclay's.

United States and one each in England, Can-

TI and Hitachi Link To Make New Chip

TOKYO - Hitachi Ltd. of Japan and Texas Instruments Inc. of the United States said Wednesday that they would jointly develop a new generation of high-capacity

memory chips.

The companies said they would begin with a feasibility study for development of the 256-megabit DRAM, or dynamic random-ac-

cess memory, chips. A single chip would hold data equivalent to about 11,000 pages of text. The companies said they would give each other access to technical information relevant to development of the chips.

"By teaming up on this project, each company can explore more technology paths than would be possible alone," said Pat Weber, president of Texas Instruments' components sector.

ne companies said the project would require an "enormous investment" but did not specify the amount.

The present generation of DRAM chips in mass production holds 4 megabits of information. Japan's biggest electronics compa-

Toshiba Cuts **HDTV** Price

TOKYO - Toshiba Corp. said Wednesday it would in-troduce Japan's least expensive high-definition television in February, undercutting a model launched last year by Sony Corp. by 25 percent.

Toshiba said it could reduce the price of its 32 inch (8) centimeter) model to 980,000 ven (\$7,950) by using an integrated circuit developed with the Japanese unit of Motorola Inc. In July, Sony unveiled a 32 inch model for 1.3 million yen.

nies are now shipping sample 16megabit chips, and developing production techniques for the 64-megabit generation.

Estimates for the cost of facilities to make 64-megabit chips are in the range of \$1 billion, with costs for the 256-megabit generation likely to be much higher.

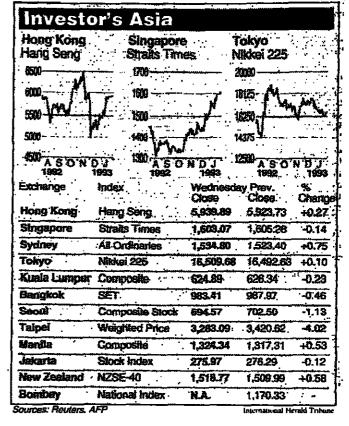
Samples of the 256-megabit

DRAM are expected to be released about 1995, a Hitachi spokesman

The 256-megabit chips could find use in applications requiring very large memories, such as processing visual images, as well as in supercomputers. The deal is the third joint memo-

ry chip project between the two companies. It follows a three-way agreement among International Business Machines Corp., Siemens AG of Germany and Toshiba Corp. of Japan, announced in July. NEC Corp. and AT&T are also likely to extend their technology alliance to this generation of chip, an NEC spokesman said.

(Reuters, AFX)



Very briefly:

• Campbell Soup Co. said it had lifted its stake in Arnotts Ltd. to 38.8-percent as of Wednesday, one day before the close of its 1.3 billion dollar (\$886 million) offer: Arnotts said it was confident Campbell, which had a one-third stake before making its bid, would fail to win a majority.

• Matsushita Electric Works Ltd. said pretax profit fell 39 percent in the year ended November to 45.2 billion yen (\$365 million), and was below. its forecast of 51 billion, because of slower personal and capital spending. • Japan's Fair Trade Commission said it had launched investigations intoabout 10 paint makers for allegedly operating a pricing cartel.

• Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. said it expected car sales to rise 12.8 percent in 1993 to 627,000 vehicles, after falling 6.9 percent in 1992; it predicted a 10.7 percent rise in domestic sales and a 20.2 percent jump in exports.

• Taiwan Fuji Xerox Corp., an affiliate of the U.S.-Japanese office, products joint venture Fuji Xerox Co., said it was considering manufacturing a new line of plain-paper facsimile machines in Taiwan. • President Investment Trust Corp. said it became the first of Taiwan's 11.

licensed mutual-fund managers to get off the ground by raising 5 billion Taiwan dollars (\$196 million) for its Tung Hsin Fund. AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters

* New Stock Index For China Shares

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG - The first index to focus solely on so-called China-concept stocks listed on exchanges around the world has been lannched by Peregrine Brokerage, the Hong Kong securities house announced Wednesday.

The Peregrine Greater China Index has shares of 29 companies that can be considered "plays on economic and financial developments" in China, the brokerage

Cathay Pacific on Course for a Hollow Victory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG - Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. seemed to be gaining the upper hand in its struggle against striking flight attendants on Wednesday, but its victory would be hollow

one, analysts said. You can't underestimate the financial impact and the revenue foregone," said John Doyle of Pierson Securities (Asia). The whole thing has brought to the attention of management that there is a limit to how far human

beings can be pushed." Negotiations between the airline and the attendants collapsed Wednesday, just hours be-fore a Cathay deadline for strikers to return to work or face dismissal. Cathay said more than

A\$ - Australian Dollars; A\$ - Austrian Schillings; BF - Belgian Francs; C\$- Canadian Dollars; Dif - Deutsche Marks; EDJ - European Currency Unit; FF - Franch France;

R - Dutch Florin; In - Instant Lint; LF - Luminificing Francs; P-Paries; N.A. - Peries; N.A. - Not Communicated; 9 - New; S - Supplied of the Price; N.A. - Not Communicated; 9 - New; S - Supplied of the Price; N.A. - Not Communicated; 9 - New; S - Supplied of the Price; N.C. - Not Communicated;

three quarters of its attendants had reported to duty, and the union corroborated the claim by saying that 1,000 remained on strike. About 3.500 of the attendants are in the union.

"Everyone's lost," said Steve Miller, managing director of Trinity Aviation Ltd., a Hong Kong-based airline consultant. "Cathay's image and its management ability have been tarnished. Certainly the airline lost good will, and the girls didn't get much either."

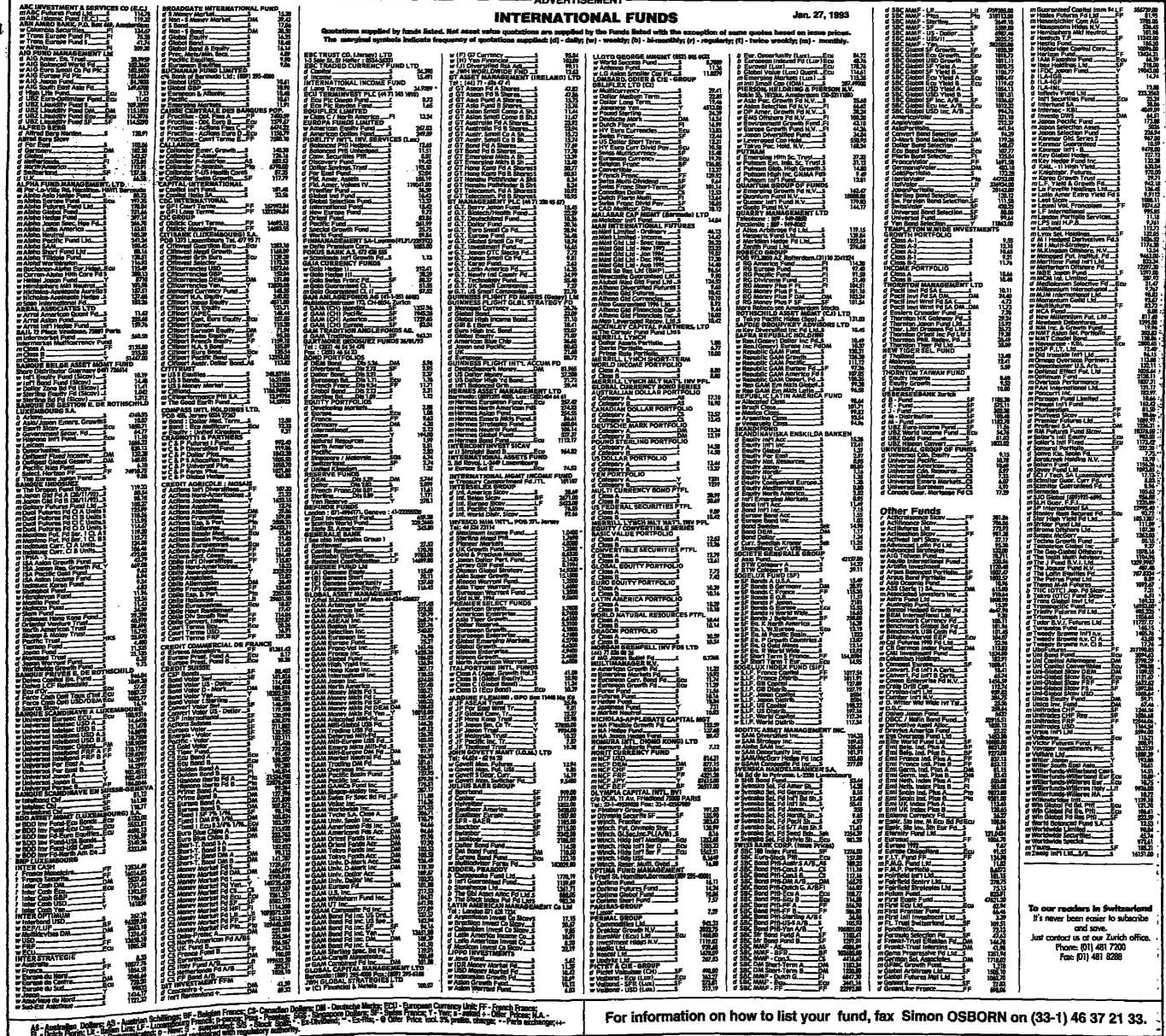
Ironically, the strike entered its third week on Wednesday even though the dispute that prompted it - attendants were forced to fill in for absent co-workers of different status --- was settled. The union has dug in its heels over a Cathay demand related to the strike itself

that it be allowed to discipline flight attendants who walked off the job. "What's at stake for us? Sure this strike is

about working conditions and wages," a strike committee member said on Wednesday as a warm sun softened winter's chill for 200 pickets encamped outside a government office building. "But more generally it's about our dignity and our human rights," said the strike leader, a six-year Cathay veteran from Malaysia.

Analysts estimated the two-week action cost the company 200 million Hong Kong dollars (\$25.9 million). Pierson cut its 1993 profit forecast for Cathay by 92 million Hong Kong dollars, to 2.85 billion, because of the strike. (Bloomberg, Reuters, AP)

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Thomas Lost a Helmet, But Is Keeping His Head

By Richard Justice

Washington Past Service
LOS ANGELES — Thurman Thomas did not show up with hel-met in hand. He didn't have it handcuffed to his wrist. He didn't promise to hire a valet to keep an eye on it. But on a day when he'd promised to tackle a matter that might be nothing short of laughable if it hadn't come to symbolize the larger failures of the Buffalo

Bills, he was otherwise perfect. He was funny and irreverent one moment, serious and down to earth

Yes, he'd lost his helmet and missed the first two plays of last year's Super Bowl loss to the Wash-

ington Redskins. Yes, he was embarrassed. No, his mistake wasn't the differ-

ence between victory and defeat. The Bills arrived here for their third straight Super Bowl promising to send a different message, one of maturity and seriousness and togetherness. It began Tuesday with Thomas stretching across two rows of Dodger Stadium field boxes and doing some explaining.

"I came here knowing I'd be asked a lot of questions," he said, "but I've learned to deal with that. It's something that's not going to go away — maybe ever. No matter how I play, it's always going to be brought up. You know that and I know that. If we win, the headlines are going to be, 'Bills win, Thurman

know that's the truth. You've prob- relaxed. It's just me. I don't play ably already written them. I just want to win the game. I can live with the rest of it.

He was surrounded by dozens of reporters who came at him in waves asking the same question over and over. He said he'd have been a topic of conversation whether the Bills were here or not. But since they are, to play the Dallas Cowboys on Sunday, it was easy to remember last year when Thomas complained about a lack of respect during the week leading up to the Super Bowl, then lost his helmet just before kickoff and missed the beginning of a 37-24 loss. The Redskins won because they did everything right, rolling up 417 yards, forcing five turnovers and sacking Jim Kelly five times. Still, the enduring image is of the Bills' player who had talked the loudest wasn't ready to

talked the loudest wasn't ready to play on game day. Now, he smiled about the matter, answered every question, never once got testy.

Where was the helmet? "I put it in the same spot I always put it. I put it on the end of the bench on the end of the field where we'll be getting the ball. I've done that since 1988 and it's the first time it hasn't been there. I have no idea who moved it. I think maybe it was Kenneth Davis. I think he wanted to start."

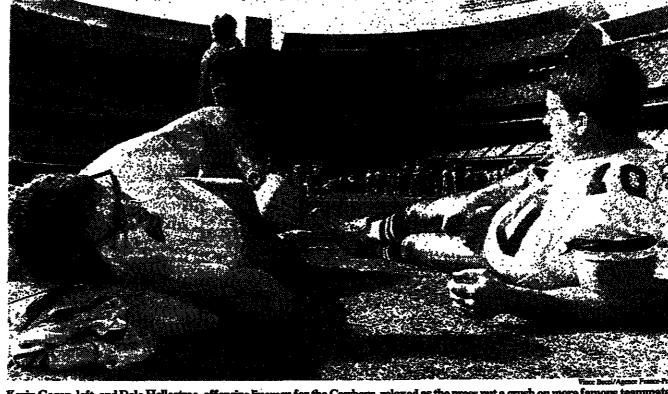
Why don't you keep it with you? "I just don't like having it with me before the game. I like to be catch with the quarterbacks, either. I don't eat the day of the game. I like to be in the last group out of the locker room. I do things the same way before every game and there'd never been a problem. I'll do it the same way this week.'

Can you laugh about it now? "I've always laughed about it. You guys are the ones that didn't laugh. You guys have tried to make it a big issue and make it seem like we lost the game because of it. My family and friends know that's not why we lost. The Washington Redskins had a great team and they'd done it all year long. They were better than us."

Will you ever live it down? "If I'm going to be remembered for that, this might as well be my last football game. I know it's al-ways going to be brought up. If I go to the Hall of Fame, it'll be brought up. I don't know what they put in the Hall of Fame for you, maybe shoes and a jersey. I'm pretty sure my helmet will be there."

Two losses in the Super Bowl have taken some of the luster off a player who's arguably pro foot-ball's single best offensive weapon, a speedy, slippery running back who is the first player in history to lead the NFL in total yards four straight years. His 2,113 yards this season was the ninth-highest total in history and his 1,487 rushing

The Bills have a dazzling array of



Kevin Gogan, left, and Dale Hellestrae, offensive linemen for the Cowboys, relaxed as the press put a crush on more famous teammates.

back Kelly and an arsenal of reshowed up young and cocky to play ceivers and ending with the game's the New York Giants in Superbest backup running back, Kenneth Davis, If they win Sunday, it'll 19. They returned and lost big last are unable to contain Thurman Thomas, who'll get the ball as a running back, catch a handful of screen passes and also be sent down the field one-on-one with a safety a few times.

in drafting. It's how he has performed,

not how he was projected to perform.

to describe him. He's got great quick-

ness and is a very strong player for his size" of 5 feet, 9 inches and 203 pounds

(175 centimeters and 92 kilograms).

Rison, Michael Irvin is as dangerous a

receiver as there is in the league. And

now that Dan Marino, John Elway,

Moon have all become 30-something, it's Aikman's turn to become the

roster that we like fairly well."

the league.

Steve Young, Jim Kelly and Warren

Smith is 23, Irvin and Aikman are

For the first half of this season,

skeptics pointed to the Cowboys' de-

Then those still in doubt said the jury

So if there is a weakness, the Bills

Like, I didn't

know coyotes

could throw.

was still out on Aikman, who hadn't

won a playoff game. He is now 2-0.

might want to figure it out soon.

the ball in the end zone."

"Productive player is the best way

probably be because the Cowboys year. Somehow amid all the disappointment and publicity, they held together, getting not just older, but seemingly better.

"You can say all you want about what happened off the field," Thomas said. "I would say that two

Thomas said it seems like more of the three years we've been here do and things you can

apons, beginning with quarter- than two years since the Bills we've been really focused. Last year, things got out of hand with us making comments and maybe making it appear we weren't as into the game as we should have been. We've learned things about not making stupid comments. Not hanging around all night. Not being late to meetings.

There comes a certain point in

your career when you realize that to succeed there are things you can't

Pencity
YDS GAINED (tot) Avg per Game RUSHING (net)

Avg per Game Passes Aft. Completed

GAMES (Won-Lost) FIRST DOWNS

Cowboys vs. Bills:

The Comparison

Opp TDs on Int CICKOFF RETURNS

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POINTS ALLOWED OPP FIRST DOWNS

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Michigan Holds Off Ohio St.

Rob Pelinka called it confidence. His coach called it intelligence: Either way, it pulled Michigan out of

a tight spot.
Pelinka scored six of his caretahigh 16 points on free throws in the final 1:46 as fifth-ranked Michigan held off an Ohio State rally for a 72-62 victory Tuesday night in Ann

Arbor, Michigan.

"He had a career-high tonight, but more than his points, I think he helped us from the standpoint of

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

his intelligence and effort," said the Wolverines' coach, Steve Fisher. That far surpassed what he did in

The Buckeyes had cut a 19-point deficit to five when Pelinka, who was 12 for 12 in free throws going into the game, started his run. He was 6 of 7 at the line, his only

miss coming on an attempt for a 3point play early in the second half. Chris Webber scored 12 of his 20 points in the first half as the Wolverines (16-2 overall, 5-1 Big Ten) sent the Buckeyes (9-6, 2-4) to their

fourth straight loss, matching their longest skid under the coaching of Randy Ayers. A 3-pointer by Derek Anderson, off a turnover by Webber, cut the

Wolverines' lead to 66-62 with 1:11 left. But the Buckeyes, who shot 41.8 percent, never scored again. "I was pleased with the way we came back," said Ayers. "But the thing I think we've got to remember is that it was still a loss. An L is an

421

No. 4 Kentucky 105, LSU 67: In Lexington, Kentucky, Jamai Mashburn scored 27 points and the defense forced 29 turnovers for the Wildcats (14-1, 5-1 SEC) in a game that saw LSU's coach. Dale Brown. ejected early in the second half for arguing with the officials. It was the worst loss for LSU

(13-5, 3-3) since falling, 100-62, to Auburn in the 1986-87 season, and Kentucky's biggest SEC victory since beating Florida, 102-48, in 1980-81. No. 7 Duke 117, San Francisco

73: Bobby Hurley keyed an 18-2 first-half run, Cherokee Parks had a career-high 21 points and Duke (14-3), playing at home, placed seven players in double figures. The Blue Devils shot 62.5 per

cent in handing the Dons (12-7) their worst loss of the season. Miami 80, No. 22 Connecticut
65: Sophomore center Constantin

Popa got a career-high 21 points and added 12 rebounds and five blocks in Miami. The Hurricanes (5-10, 3-5 Big

East) hit nine 3-point shots, includ ing four during a 16-0 first-half run, and Connecticut (9-5, 4-4) was unable to get closer than seven in the second half.

Shooting with either hand, the 7-3 Popa scored five of his nine baskets on short hook shots. Texas Tech 78, No. 25 Houston

74: Lance Hughes scored 27 points and Will Flemons made two free throws with eight seconds left as Red Raiders (9-6, 1-4 Southwest Conference) beat the Cougars (11-3, 4-1) in their first game after making the top 25.

Jed and Jethro Knew What They Were Doin'

By Michael Wilbon

Washington Past Service
LOS ANGELES — It's not uncommon to find National Football League coaches sleeping on sofas, or general managers going years without as much as a week of vacation. If you're not a ureless worker, your club is behind.

But even by that standard, Jerry Jones and Jimmy Johnson are extreme. Jones, after buying the Dallas Cowboys for \$135 million four years ago, divorced himself from his gas, oil, insurance and poultry ventures to spend 100 percent of his time remak-

ing the team.
Johnson, the coach, said of his thenwife Linda on the eve of the team's first training camp, "Hey, she knows she's No. 2

So while people throughout the league laughed at their arrival in the winter of 1989, Jones and Johnson worked. Fanatically. The former University of Arkansas roommates were mocked as "Jed and Jethro," but Jones and Johnson stockpiled draft picks. The Cowboys' 1-15 record in 1989

was seen by many as confirmation that these two were in over their heads. But Jones and Johnson made trades. They took five players and seven

draft picks from the Minnesota Vikings in that famous exchange for Herschel Walker. They gave up pre-cious little in the way of those stockpiled picks to get other players, including pass rusher Charles Haley and

backup quarterback Steve Beuerlein. Now, four years and 43 trades later. it's obvious that Jones and Johnson

DENNIS THE MENACE

did all right by themselves.

Jones, as a businessman, always believed in raw materials. In football, that means talent. Johnson covets players, and Jones will do what is

necessary to get them.
"When a Charles Haley comes
down the road, you don't blink," Jones said. "You just get him. Whatever we need, we make an effort to get

and we don't have to go through a

Emmitt Smith, who has established himself as the best running back in the committee to get permission."

The country-by-country listings of the television coverage planned for the Super Bowl will appear in Friday's International Herald Tribune.

The Cowboys, with an average age of 25, have the youngest team in the NFL With the possible exception of the Buffalo Bills, whom they play Sunday in Super Bowl XXVII, and the San Francisco 49ers, whom they defeated for the NFC championship, the Cowboys are also the most talented.

"We were a bad football team, but they were bad before I got here," Johnson said of the 1989 season. which followed a 3-13 record in Tom Landry's final season as coach, 1988. "I didn't bring a bad football team

*The most obvious improvement is the upgrade in talent," Johnson add-ed. "We've tried to pursue every avenue in upgrading the talent from where we were since we first got here.

Trades, we've been active in Plan B, we've drafted well, we've signed free agents, we claimed players off waivers. Any way you can get a player, that's what we've been doing the last four league, and defensive tackle Jimmie

Jones came in 1990. The 1991 draft

brought defensive tackle Russell Mary-

year after year what to do with draft

picks. Not the Cowboys.

The 1989 draft alone yielded four

starters: quarterback Troy Aikman,

fullback Daryl Johnston, center Mark

Stepnoski and defensive end Tony

land, wide receiver Alvin Harper, linebacker Dixon Edwards, linebacker Godrey Myles, starting right tackle Erik Williams, defensive tackle Leon Lett and starting cornerback Larry Brown, taken in the 12th round. "We've realized probably half-a-dozen players from that [Walker] trade,"

you still have to do something with them. The Walker trade wouldn't look nearly as good had we not used one of those picks to draft Emmitt Smith. If you don't get the right people, it's not going to be a good trade." It's not hard to figure out what

Johnson means by "right people."
You'd better be fast, very fast, or have a history as a playmaker. The one thing heard in every opponent's locker

room after playing the Cowboys is, "I couldn't believe they were that fast."

Smith, which might surprise some, isn't that fast. While Landry's Cow-

L quiss we

SIDELINES

An IOC-FIFA Compromise? Some teams can't seem to figure out boys relied heavily on the computer to decide whether a player had NFL po-

ROME (Reuters) - Olympic soccer teams will be altential, Johnson will go back to high school films to find out how produc-tive a player was. Of Smith, who has led the league in rushing for two sea-sons, Jones said, "He's a good lesson lowed to include three players older than the present limit of 23 under an agreement worked out with FIFA, the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said Wednesday in the Italian newspaper Gazzetta dello Sport.

• Pierre Littbarski, a member of Germany's World Cup team in 1990, is negotiating with the Japanese club JR East Furukawa to play in the new professional league, team

 China's top soccer teams have been given approval by senior officials to hire foreign players for the first time, the state-run newspaper Wen Huibao said Wednesday.

Rangers and Palmeiro Agree

"The first thing about Emmitt Smith is he gets the job done," Jones said. "He moves the chain and he puts NEW YORK — Rafael Palmeiro has agreed on a one-year, \$4.55 million contract with the Texas Rangers, cancel-ing what would have been the richest arbitration hearing After Jerry Rice and perhaps Andre this winter. Palmeiro, who won \$3.85 million in an arbitrator's deci-

sion last year, reached agreement Tuesday on a deal halfway between the S4.85 million he asked for — the most of any player this winter — and the S4.25 million Texas offered. Two other players settled Tuesday, leaving 91 players left in arbitration. Pitcher Mike Maddux and the New York opp yards gained Mets agreed to a two-year contract worth \$2,375,000, and outfielder Kevin Reimer and the Milwaukee Brewers agreed to a one-year contract worth \$725,000.

26. Johnson said of his team, with a straight face, "Right now, we have a For the Record

Tommy Soderstrom, the Swedish goalie for the NHL Philadelphia Flyers, underwent a fourth operation to corfense as a possible weakness. That defense finished the season No. 1 in rect an abnormality in his heart, but an hour later the

Hitary Lindh, the Olympic downhill silver medalist who

was injured last weekend in Austria, will undergo surgery on Friday to repair knee and ligament damage, the U.S. Ski

The NHL's board of governors voted unanimously to immediately delete the rule for which the Detroit Red Wings' coach, Brian Murray, was to be suspended 10 games. (UPI)

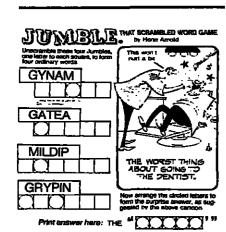
CALVIN AND HOBBES







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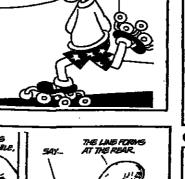


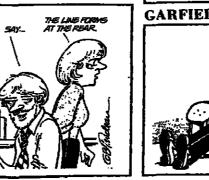




















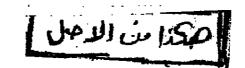
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SPORTS

A Child of Distant Gods



Chad Rowan shared a smile with his parents, Janice and Randy, as he prepared for the rites that made h

Chad Rowan's Improbable Rise to Sumo's Summit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — The American sumo wrestler Chad Rowan officially became the first foreign yokozuna, or grand champion, in the history of Japan's ancient national sport on

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Pushing his way through a throng of reporters, a tuxedo-clad messenger from the Japan Sumo Association called at the "stable" in downtown Tokyo where Rowan lives and trains to bestow upon him the exalted

Only 63 others have held the top rank in the sport's centuries-old history.

Looking more like a well-fed samurai than a former basketball player from Honolulu, the 204-centimeter, 207-kilogram (6-foot-8inch, 455-pound) Rowan, who wrestles under the name Akebono, greeted the messenger in a black kimono and with his hair oiled and tied into the topknot style of the feudal days.

"I humbly accept, and will devote myself in practice and promise not to defile the status

of grand champion," Rowan, 23, said in ner-vous, painfully polite Japanese. Rowan's coach, the fellow Hawaii-born Jesse Kuhaniua, who in 1972 became the first foreigner to win a sumo tournament, beamed

with pride as he sat next to his protege. "It has always been my dream to produce a grand champion, but I never thought it would happen," said the coach, who has assumed Japanese citizenship and the sumo name of

Azumazeki. One formality remained in anointing Rowan: a three-and-a-half-hour ceremony to be held Thursday at one of Tokyo's most venerable shrines. According to legend, the first sumo wrestlers were gods, and the sport con-tinues to be closely associated with the coun-

try's Shinto religion.
President Bill Clinton is expected to send Rowan a congratulatory telegram. Anticipating a meeting between the two, the tabloid newspaper Sports Nihon plastered its front page with a giant photo of Akebono, a smaller one of Clinton and the bold headlines: "Top Encounter," and "An American Dream Comes True in Japan."

For Takahanada, the popular Japanese wrestler whom Akebono defeated Sunday in the climactic match of the New Year's tournament, there was good news and bad news Wednesday: He won a coveted title but lost

While the television networks showed a broadly smiling Takahanada celebrating promotion to the second-highest rank of ozeki, or champion, the actress Rie Miyazawa called a news conference to call off their two-month

"I wasn't able to make contact with him since Dec. 29," said Miss Miyazawa, 19. "I was feeling uneasy, but I decided to wait for him," she added. "If only we'd had the chance to talk, but we didn't and that's unfor-(AP, Reuters, LAT)

■ A Disciplined Upbringing Teresa Watanabe of the Los Angeles Times

Rowan, 23, grew up in a rough Hawaiian neighborhood, caught chickens for the slaughterhouse as a sideline and has never been to the U.S. mainland.

Rowan, who worked hard to acquire conversational Japanese in just six months, belis out karaoke songs and likes most Japanese food except eel and sweet bean paste. He says he wants to be considered "not as a foreigner, but just as a wrestler gaining promotion." Indeed, when he first came to Tokyo, Akebono decided that the only way to conquer chronic homesickness was to divorce himself from things Hawaiian and immerse himself in sumo and in Japanese culture. He even declined offers from his aunt to deliver Hawaiian foods or goods on her stopovers in Tokyo, according to Gerry Ramirez, a North-

west Airlines flight attendant.
"He said it would just make him want to go home," Ramirez recalled. "He said he had come to Japan to do a job and that he would

do the best he could." That personal discipline was evident at an early age, when he avoided problems with

truancy and shoplifting, not uncommon

among his contemporaries in the rough

ward side of Oahu, said Al Torres, his uncle.

Akebono probably had little choice: His mother, Janice Rowan, raised her eldest of three sons with love — she calls the sumo behemoth "my baby" — but also strict disci-pline and a strong religious upbringing as a Jehovah's Witness.

She enforced midnight curfews by locking her boys out for the night. She called the parents of girls hanging around the house to confer about the propriety of their children dating each other. She also transferred Rowan from the local high school to one in a better part of town.

In return, he cleaned house for her and always had the rice cooked by the time she came home from her job as a U.S. Department of Education administrator. When he first moved to Japan, the two would cry together on the phone because they missed each other so much, Torres said.

Rowan's relatives were worried that he was 100 gentle for sumo when he abruptly announced one day that he had decided to join his Uncle Larry's friend. Kuhaulua, who had been Japan's first American sumo wrestler, then became a Japanese critizen and now runs a sumo stable under the name Azumazeki. He lured Rowan to Japan after a basketball scholarship at Hawaii's Pacific College did not seem to be working out.

"For Chad's size, he didn't have that crazy anger — he would go off on the side and suffer by himself," said Torres, who came to watch his nephew's last tournament along with his wife, Maydelle, and Ramirez, "He didn't have that mean streak, and in sumo you have to fight back."

"It's rotten at first," Rowan has said in past interviews, referring to the grueling practice, the all-male communal living and the feudalistic system in which junior wrestlers are virtually indentured servants with no salary and with heavy household chores.

But now Akebono, a onetime aspiring baker known for his lemon and coconut cakes, will receive a \$15,000 monthly salary in his

Australian Open

MEN'S DOUBLES QUARTERFINALS

John-Loffnie De Joser and Marcas On-druska, South Africa det. Shelby Compton and South Merville, U.S., 46. 74 (7-1), 64. 64. WOMEN'S DOUBLES QUARTERFINALS

Jill Hetherington, Canada, and Kathy Rin-aldi (6), U.S. del. Conchita Martinez and

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ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

BALTIMORE—Agreed to 1-year contracts with Brod Pennington, pitcher; T.R. Lewis and Paul Carsy, inficiders, and Damon Bu-

BMGLISH PREMIER LEAD
Blackburn 2 Coverity 5
Middlesbrough 2 Southempton 1
Okinom 0, Manchester City 1
Wimbledon 1, Everton 3
TTALLAN CUP
Quarterflood, First Leg
Juventus 2, Pormo 1

-San Jose (on Hrudey) 11-12-

Then There Were 4 at the Open, All With Straight-Set Victories

ual cat-that-ate-the-canary grin.

grins, as well. After taking the ex-

press train to celebrity by winning

Wimbledon in 1991, he suffered through an emotional disappoint-

ing year in 1992 as his ranking dropped from four to 15. But he

rediscovered his form in December

in Munich, where he won the

Grand Slam Cup and \$2 million by

week in Melbourne, incurring

\$2,500 in fines --- \$500 for an audi-

6-4. 6-4.

The often dour Stich was all

By Christopher Clarey International Herald Tribune

MELBOURNE - Of the eight men who started out full of hope on Wednesday at Flinders Park, only four had won a Grand Slam singles title. And when the final forehand had been smacked into the Stadium Court net, only those four still had a chance to win the Australian

It was a day of heavy rain and little suspense in Melbourne. Every men's quarterfinal was won in straight sets, the first time that has happened in a Grand Slam event since the 1985 U.S. Open. Only one of the matches was played outdoors in its entirety.

Pete Sampras, outdoors, was the first to reach the semifinals. He was followed closely by Michael Stich, Stefan Edberg and, finally, defending champion Jim Courier.

All the losers could do was put on brave faces and dole out postmatch compliments.

"I was hoping he was going to get bored out there so I'd have a chance, but he stayed interested too long," the unseeded New Zealand-er Brett Steven said after his very routine 6-3, 6-2, 6-3 loss to the third-seeded Sampras.

While the quarterfinals were less than electric, Friday's semifinals should be full of dazzle. In the first, the top-seeded Courier will attempt to keep his Melbourne winning streak alive against the resurgent, 14th-seeded Stich, who has served 70 aces in five matches. In the other semifinal, Sampras will face the second-seeded Edberg in a rematch of last year's U.S. Open final.

"It took me a couple of weeks to get over that loss," said Sampras, who won his only Grand Slam title at the U.S. Open in 1990 at age 19. "You are not going to forget your first one, but I think if I would have won it a second time two years later, it probably would have been a little sweeter. I had a great chance win it, and I more or less blew ble obscenity and \$2,000 for verbally abusing a teenage lineswoman. Stich later wrote the to win it, and I more or less blew

deal with the usual crowd of ram- lineswoman a letter of apology, but bunctious Swedish fans. "Hopeful- he has yet to apologize to Cyclops, ly I will have some Greek fans the machine that monitors the ser-

Michael Stich, who has served 70 aces in five matches, also had a soft touch around the net. ing it turned off twice after he dis-

> victory over Forget, the highstrung, big-serving Frenchman who is now 0-4 in Grand Slam quarterfinals.
> "You could tell Guy was nervous at the beginning," Stich said, "It march of the

agreed with its judgments.

was for sure my best match of the tournament." Edberg was also talking positive-

defeating Edberg, Goran Ivanise-vic and Michael Chang, After the . Since suffering a back spasm in Edberg match, he burst into tears his third-round victory over Amos Mansdorf, the graceful Swede has "It helped me to get my confidence back." Stich explained won two matches without dropping Wednesday after beating No. 11 a set or cutting back on his customary forays to the net. His 6-4, 6-4, 6- he later evened the score at 4-4, he seeded Guy Forget of France, 6-4, victory Wednesday came at the Stich went through a stormy first expense of fellow Swede Christian

> other day." Edberg said. "The way everything, but there was no an-I look at it, I feel pleased to be in swer. If he's going to play like this, the semis. I could have been back in he's got a great chance to win it Europe already with a bad back." Two hours after Edberg polished

court and played nearly faultiess tennis in defeating seventh-seeded Petr Korda, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4. In five All was calm, however, in his matches, Courier has yet to drop a set in defense of his title. This time, he finished with seven unforced errors to Korda's 50 and as Courier gleefully pointed out, it wasn't be-

cause he was "lobbing the ball." "I was hitting it as hard as I could, and everything was going

Korda, the Czech who was also Courier's straight-set victim in last year's French Open final, was reduced to raising his arms in mock triumph after holding serve in the third game of the final set. Though was quickly broken again in the ninth game.

Bergstrom.

"In the last two years, no one plays like this against me," Korda day, but I was still better than the said. "I was really trying to do again.

No matter who wins, it will not

When a New Border Splits a Tennis Team

family tree with varied branches. His mother is stronger in tennis terms. Of Czechoslovakia's stronger in tennis terms. Of Czechoslovakia's lives in the Slovak capital, Bratislava, and comments on tennis for Slovak television, his wife is

"For me," he said sadly, "the border is some-

thing I don't like."

The border was created at the stroke of midnight on Jan. 1 when Slovakia officially became independent of its more populous and cosmopolitan neighbor.

In the world of sport, the effect of the division is already in evidence at the Australian Open. For the last three decades, Czechoslova kia held a firm place among the world's leading tennis nations as its state-controlled system produced a succession of sensational players, beginning with Jan Kodes in the 1960s and continuing with Martina Navratilova, Ivan Lendi, Hana Mandhikova, Mecir and, most re-cently, Jana Novotna and Petr Korda.

Navratilova and Lendl fled the communist regime and later became American citizens, but Novotna and Korda have continued to represent their homeland. Now, they find themselves in Melbourne with a new affiliation: the Czech Republic.

"Of course, it's a bit different," said Korda, the No. 7 seed, who reached the quarterfinals here. "But you know, it's very hard to realize this thing has happened because I have a lot of friends in Slovakia, and I don't want to change personally. I don't want to say we are from different countries and now we have to hate each other. All I know is that the politicians choose this way, and I have to follow. I am just a tennis player."

The Czechs and the Slovaks are, of course, merely the latest additions to Europe's expanding list of nationalities. Between the demise of the Soviet Union and war in the Balkans, the tennis honor roll has undergone several revisions. Goran Ivanisevic, formerly of Yugoslavia, began declaring his allegiance to Croatia in 1991. Natalia Zvereva, formerly of the Soviet Union, is now representing her native Belants. And the list goes on.

"I don't look at this like Goran Ivanisevic, who is really proud to play for Croatia," said Novotna, the ninth-ranked woman in the world. "It makes sense that he feels like that because of the problems there. But in our country, everything went a smooth and easy way. So will just take it as it is. "What I don't understand is that in one part

of the world, people are trying to make a united Europe, and in the other part, nations are breaking into small countries. What kind of

YVETTE'S LONDON Escori Servica. 7 days/evenings. Credit cards welcome. Tel 071 266 2579. Europe is this? Who knows who is Slovakian or

myriad stars, only Mecir could be considered a Slovak. A finalist at the U.S. Open in 1986 and the Olympic gold medalist in 1988, he prema-turely ended his career because of a chronic back problem.

"I was always playing for Czechoslovakia, not Slovakia, and I wish I could still be playing for Czechoslovakia these days," he said. "It was

'In one part of the world, people are trying to make a united Europe, and in the other part, nations are breaking into small

countries.' Jana Novotna

a good country. Until three months before the split, I still couldn't believe it could happen. But at the end, nothing could stop it, even though I don't think most of the people wanted it in their

With the division, the once-powerful Czechoslovakian Tennis Federation has ceased to exist. Henceforth, each nation has its own governing body for the sport, although the two countries will field combined squads for one more year in the Davis Cup and the Federation

The Davis Cup team will be exclusively Czech, because Slovakia's best male player is Karol Kucera, ranked No. 208. But the Federation Cup team should include Radka Zrubokova, a Slovak ranked 30th in the world. Slovakia also has another female player in the top 100: Karina Habsudova.

"The tennis development in Slovakia is still very good," said Andrej Bucko, a tennis writer who is covering the Australian Open for the Bratislava daily Prayda. "We have some girls and boys who are highly ranked in juniors. One of our big problems is courts. We don't have so much as the Czechs, and we don't have a big stadium for tennis. We will have to play Davis Cup in 1994 in a hockey rink because we can't build a new one in just a year."

The lack of good facilities could lead to a talent drain. Ludmila Richterova, a 16-year-old Slovak ranked eighth in the world, has asked for Czech nationality.

"Her coach lives in Prague, and the condi-MELBOURNE — Like many former Slovenian? Who knows Czech Republic or tions for training are better there," Bucko said.

Czechoslovaks, Miloslav Mecir is part of a Czechland or whatever we call ourselves?"

We can have some problems in Slovakia with "We can have some problems in Slovakia with The Czech half of the country was always the organizing tennis things. We are not very skilled with management and sponsorships because our tennis administrators are not so experienced on the international level. They also don't speak English so well."

The administrators are perhaps more fluent in English at the reorganized Czech Tennis Federation in Prague, but according to Korda,

the system is suffering.
"I think this change is going to hit hard on both sides." Korda said. "The big problem on our side is that everybody who knows how to handle a racket is teaching in Germany and making money for living. We don't have any coaches in my country, and between 16 and 20 years old, we don't have so many young players. It's getting a little better with the young ones at 10, 12 and 14 because they can get sponsors.
 Money talks, you know."

And it is this attitude that reflects a changeeven more profound than the new border be-tween the Czechs and the Slovaks, When Korda and Novotna were growing up, tennis was controlled by the state. Since the Velvet Revolution in 1989, tennis is ruled —like nearly everything else — by the market.

"When we were young the idea was to play for trophies, to be somebody like Lendl or Navratilova or Mandlikova," Novotna said. That idea isn't there anymore. Now, the youngsters are starting to play because they see the potential of money. It will be more and more like that, I think.

"In our time our parents would do anything so we could travel, so we could go out and maybe learn something from the West and be a little bit different. Now, the parents pay for the coaching, they pay for the practice time, and soon they're saying, 'That's enough. Send some money home.' I personally am very happy for what happened in 1989, but it's not always pretty, capitalism."

Nor is it always easy to change old habits overnight. Bucko, a supporter of Slovakia's independence, has been waging a personal crusade against political incorrectness since his arrival in Australia

"Look at this," he says, unfolding an article from The Canberra Times. "They write that Australia will recognize 'the two independent Czech republics.' There is only one Czech Republic. People outside, the people in America or Australia, they don't really understand."

That may be true, but even Bucko has some catching up to do. His Pravda business card still reads: Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

-CHRISTOPHER CLAREY

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happened to all the Democratic

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The love feast is over, and people

Here's the problem: For 12 years

Buchwald

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Then disaster struck. The coun-

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I know this because last week

there was a gathering at George

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New York City Opera

Plans a Marilyn Musical

The Associated Press

City Opera will present a musical

account of Marilyn Monroe's life

as one of the three world premieres

during the company's 50th season,

which also will feature two other

new productions, six revivals and

The season, which opens July 28

and ends Nov. 21, will offer 97

performances of the 14 produc-

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NEW YORK — The New York

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President Rea-

Georgetown

ART BUCHWALD

Friendly Criticism

WASHINGTON — You are a festive mood, people appeared to be uncomfortable and ill at ease. I

country.

"I could?"

full of practical ideas. Except for those of the employee dozing at one of the desks. His trousers are too big, and his head is shaggy and contains no practical ideas at all. It is used for dreams and calculations based upon the dreams; it belongs to Albert Einstein, who has fallen asleep after completing his paper on the nature of time.

rank and file to act? We should never discuss his flaws in public." I asked George, "Are we allowed to criticize Clinton at all?" "Sure," he replied, "if he's going to do something wrong, which he is certainly not going to do. I'm not saying that the administration is

sensed it when Winnie asked me

what I thought of Clinton's inaugu-

I told her that I'd give it a B.

This enraged George who said, "Bill Safire gave it a B-plus on public television."

I responded, "She didn't ask me

what Bill Safire gave it. She asked me what I gave it. Why are you so defensive?"

"If you go around telling every-one that Clinton only got a B, you could hurt his entire administration

and sabotage his plans to save the

"When the cultural elite knock

Clinton, how do you expect the

The choice of people to criticize for ruining the country was inexperfect, but it's awfully close to it." - starting and ending What about the hat?" I asked. "Can I talk about Hillary's hat?"
"What about the hat?" Harriet with Dan Quayle. As soon as the season on the Republican Party. As said. "I thought it looked very nice an opposition party the cultural and it did match Tipper's coat."

"O. K., forget the hat," I conceded. "But I think it's unfair for George to muzzle me for the next four years. I have to make a living, and just because we were all part of the golden age of Cap Weinberger doesn't mean that I can't be critical of the present White House, I'm sure that President Clinton wants us to point out errors when it's in his best interests."

The living room was divided between those who insisted that I remain politically correct about the president, and those who felt a gentle joshing would show people that Clinton supporters could laugh at

George led the PC group. "We've waited too long to have a person like you make light of the greatest leader in the free world. If you want to stoop to your juvenile media tricks, do it in someone else's

I left in a huff. It's amazing what one li'l old Democratic presidential victory will do to lifelong friend-

Hamilton's Kennedy vs. the Kennedys

By Frank J. Prial

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The lunchtime crowd
at the 21 club sum service at the 21 club was typical: mostly male, soberly suited, well padded for the most part and, given the prices, certainly well heeled

Joe Kennedy would have been at home there. Indeed, for many years, he was. Jack Kennedy, less so, perhaps, and Nigel Hamilton not at all. Even so, there Hamilton was. British, bearded, and tweedy, a book and a sheaf of papers at his side.

The book of course was his highly successful new biography of the young Jack Kennedy, "JFK: Reckless Youth," which has been on the New York Times best-seller list for seven weeks.

Hamilton, who lives in Washington with his wife and two of his children two others, by his first wife, live in England - is well into the second volume of the Kennedy book. It will offer more disclosures about the president's sex life and "other surprises," he promised. And then there will be a volume three.

But the Kennedys - the living Kennedys - were much on Hamilton's mind at lunch. The president's brother, Teddy, and three of his sisters - Jean Smith, Eunice Shriver, and Patricia Lawford - had recently issued, in The New York Times, a scathing rebuttal of the way Hamilton portrayed their parents. In his own article in the Times. Hamilton asserted that the Kennedy family had tried to obstruct his research.

In his book, Hamilton characterized Joe and Rose Kennedy as participants in what one reviewer called "a loveless, mutually tyrannical relationship" that left their chil-dren, particularly Jack, emotionally stunted. To Hamilton, Joe Kennedy was a loathsome ogre, a crook, a draft dodger, and a lecher. Rose Kennedy was "the dotty mother," self-centered and narrow minded, poking through the couture houses in Paris while Jack lay ill and in pain in hospitals back home. What about the family's denial of all

that, Hamilton was asked. "I expected this to be done by people on behalf of the Kennedys." he said, "I never expected it to be done by the Kennedys themselves. They pretend to believe in history but they are really very suspicious

Hamilton, 48, belies his donnish mien. As a savvy writer, he is ready to turn history into a sound bite to sell his book. He said he was not surprised by the Kennedy counterattack; his book was controversial well before it was published in October.

For four years, Hamilton researched his book while he was the John F. Kennedy



Contemplating Kennedy: Author Nigel Hamilton has two volumes to go.

Scholar and Visiting Professor in the John W. McCormack Institute of Public Affairs, at the University of Massachusetts,

He said his first publisher, Houghton Mifflin. of Boston, dropped him when he told the company that the book would be longer than one volume. "They didn't think it would be commercial." he said.

"There I was, after four years' work, with this huge manuscript and no publisher," he said. "So I went off to Finland to, well, regroup." Hamilton's wife, Outi, is Finnish, and they have a cabin deep in the forests near the Russian border.

Some time previously, he had done a magazine article on Finland. When it appeared in July 1991, Harold Evans, now at Random House, read it. He also read the brief accompanying biographical note that mentioned the Kennedy book. "He sought me out in my forest retreat and asked about the book's status." Hamilton said. "He also told me that Kennedy was far and away the most popular subject for a book, and Random House had no Kennedy book. Suddenly I had a publisher again."

There was an old-boy connection. The two men were old friends. Evans, who briefly edited The Times of London under Rupert Murdoch, had once worked for Hamilton's father, Denis Hamilton, when he was the editor-in-chief there.

"I never heard a word from Houghton Mifflin," he said. "They never apologized or even wrote me a letter. They just told my agent they were backing out."

Before tackling the Kennedy project, Hamilton had three books behind him. including two fairly big successes: "The Brothers Mann," a biography of Thomas Mann and his older brother, Heinrich, and Monry." a three-volume biography of Field Marshal Montgomery.

The Kennedy project goes back to 1963, shortly before the president's assassination. Hamilton, then a Cambridge University undergraduate, spent that summer working as an intern for The Washington Post. His mentor was J. Russell Wiggins, then editor of the Post and later the U.S. delegate to the United Nations, "It was a heady experience," Hamilton recalled. "I was an 18-year-old kid, and I was in the heart of things in Washington. My interest in American politics and particularly the Kennedys began then."

"The Brothers Mann" was not, in fact, Hamilton's first book. That was something called "Royal Greenwich."

"After university, I taught secondary school for a while and opened a bookshop in Greenwich, just east of London," he said. "Regularly, customers asked for a book on Greenwich and there was none. After all, Elizabeth I was born there; the observatory is known all over the world; the Royal Naval College is there. So I

decided to do it. "My father, who quit school at 17 to become a reporter, said to me: 'Please don't become a writer. You'll never make any money.' But I did the book - with

some help from my mother." And his father. After publication was delayed. Hamilton got his friends to distribute the book door-to-door in Greenwich, to people who had paid in advance. The modest success of the Greenwich history, which was published in 1969, shrank the ranks of England's Dickensian book-sellers by one. He would write them, not sell them. He had become interested in the Manns through his first wife (who was killed in an auto accident in 1973). During a vacation with her in Cornwall - "Daphne Du Maurier country" —he read Thom-25 Mann's semi-autobiographical novel Buddenbrooks" and became interested in the theme of sibling rivalry. "All my books have great sibling interest," he said. "The rivalry between Jack Kennedy and his older brother. Joe, is central to that book."

His father played a big part in Nigel's next project, the Montgomery biography. In 1944, at the age of 24, he had commanded an infantry battalion under Montgomery and was decorated by him after the

Battle of Arnhem. Later, in The Times of London, he serialized Montgomery's memoirs. "My father worshiped Montgomery," Hamilton said. "But when I mentioned the biography he advised against it. He said I was too close to Montgomery, that I'd have no objectivity. Later, he helped immensely.

Hamilton sees his style of biography as a combination of the old and the new. The Mann book, he said, brought out what he calls "a new tension in the biographical technique: the idea that rivalries within a family inform the achievements of individual members." Hamilton says he goes back to "the Victorian idea of quoting the subject. The Manns were so articulate. Let them speak!"

"You have to get the letters." he said, "even if you have to go all over the world to track them down. They convey the style of their author. "You must have the documents. To un-

derstand the moral dimension of a man you have to test the documents against the witnesses. If the Kennedys have complaints, why don't they give me the documents that will set the record straight?"

PEOPLE

Fantasy Camp Caper: Zsa Zsa Loses in Court

Zsa Zsa Gabor has lost another one in court, but her lawyer, Melvin Belli, is appealing. A federal court jury in San Antonio, Texas, awarded 5200,000 to a San Antonio man, Leonard Saffir, who claimed Gabor reneged on a contract and de-stroyed his business. Gabor testified she never agreed to appear at a movie fantasy camp operated by Saffir and denied she broke a contract to appear in the filming of a fantasy vacation promotion in 1991 at San Antonio. Belli sand the verdict "will be thrown out." Saffir had sued for \$3 million. In 1989, Gabor was found guilty of slapping a Beverly Hills police officer. She was sentenced to 72 hours in jail.

It took Jeff Torrington 30 years to write his first novel, "Swing Hammer Swing," but it won him Britain's most lucrative literary prize, the Whithread Book of the Year prize. The former car plant worker, 57, won £20,500 (\$30,750) for his wry look at life in a Glasgow slum during the 1960s.

The former namey for Mia Farrow's children has cast her vote in the custody case between the actress and her longtime lover. Woody Allen. She testified in a pretrial custody hearing that Allen is the better parent. Monica Thompson, who worked for Farrow for seven years until she quit Monday, said the charges by Farrow that Allen sexually molested their children "are not true."

The Marquess of Blandford, 37, heir to the £100-million Blenheim estate, was arrested and cleared on contempt charges only to be rearrested in connection with an assault. Police grabbed him in a dawn raid after he failed to comply with a court order to surrender his passport following a maintenance dispute with his estranged wife, Rebecca. He was cleared on that, but police quickly arrested him again for questioning after a photogra-pher claimed the marquess hit him with a belt buckle.

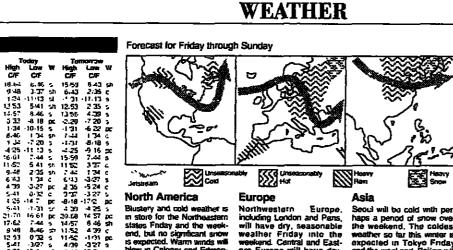
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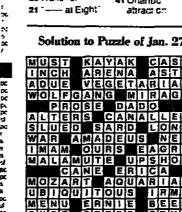
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WEST

BRIDGE

EINSTEIN'S DREAMS By Alan Lightman, 179 pages.

sleepy animals"; the shelves con-

\$17. Pantheon. Reviewed by Richard Eder science and the minds of scientists. has turned to a fictional form to T is 6 A. M. at the Swiss Patent suggest the strange intuitive light L Office in Bern in the year 1906. A that flickers at the frontiers of disgray light begins to reveal the concovery. What the Einsteins do is tents of the room: the desks, which appear "soft and shadowy like large

taining patent applications for a better drill, a quieter typewriter and a fables that imagine the subconhost of other things. "It is a room scious seed bed from which the thinker's theory of time - part of his work on relativity — emerges For example, Lightman's Einstein has been an insomniac dreamer. Each dream has evoked an alternative world in which time moves in a different way. On that gray Bern morning, he has chosen the one he will build his work upon. Lightman invents the others:

large them.

Alan Lightman, a physicist who worlds where time runs backward, stops suddenly dead, starts up sudteaches at Massachusetts Institute denly, or moves in eddies, in jerks, of Technology and writes about what might be called the mind of or in three dimensions at once. The author plants each of these notions in vignettes about hypothetical realms like those of Gulli-

ver or perhaps of Italo Calvino. His tiny Lilliputs and Laputas, no longnot resolve our mysteries but ener than 500 or 600 words each, are entrancing. They are set in 30 alternative Berns or sometimes in an alternative Zurich or Fribourg. Al-"Einstein's Dreams" is 30 brief versions of time.

ternative Swiss move through them in patterns governed by 30 alterna-In one, time's flow has eddies that circle backward. Those who are carried back into the present wear dark suits, talk softly and have to be very careful. One wornan cowers in the bushes so as not to delicate link between its philosoph-

would stop to clean them, he would plexed inhabitants of his fables. forget an errand for his wife, she would grow pettish and cancel a taintops and painted sky that sudlake excursion, thereby failing to denly overshadow their humanity make the acquaintance of the in a story about time ending. What young woman who was to become ends, of course, is time as the marktheir son's wife and the grandmother of a man crucial to the signing of

a European treaty in 1979. At one level, "Einstein's Dreams" is a provocative exploration of time's illusive nature and polymorphous possibilities. It sketches aspects of relativity with a light allusiveness that makes its asing, as clear to the nonscientific reader as words alone can manage.

with the notion of time; he makes a

be seen or to kick up dust. Dust ical and its existential meanings.

would get on a passer-by's shoes, he Time weeps and laughs in the per-

shment if not its entire mean-But Lightman does far more than that. He is an artist who paints

many of them - slowness, expansion, contraction, speed, standstill, jerkiness, even reversibility — trouble and distract the spirit in our

er of what passes. What remains, with the mountains, is time as what Lightman makes his human stories more deeply visible by seeding them with relativity. The delightful and disconcerting surprise when we finish reading about his 30 alternative worlds of time is to realize how

and it glitters in the radiant moun-

very present nonalternative one. Richard Eder is on the staff of the Los Angeles Times.

By Alan Truscott

NE of the world's best-known bridge personalities changed her name Jan. 8, and thousands of her friends will have to get used to it. Kathie Wei was married in Seat-Nashville. Marriage will not, how-

ever, slow down her bridge activity. She has long been the standardbearer of the Precision System. which was devised by her late husband, Charles Wei. One of the features of that strong-club method is an opening two-diamond bid showing opening values with shortage in diamonds. An example is the diagramed deal played 12 years ago in thing. South won in dummy, drew New York Regional Championship, which permitted Mrs. Sender, as South, to demonstrate the skill She then proceeded to crossruff, that has won her three world titles. and at the finish scored the last

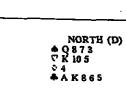
with a 5-5 fit, and West led the spade king and shifted to a heart. This was the moment of truth. The routine play was to play low tle to Henry Sender, and will live in from the dummy, with a chance to score three heart tricks if West held one or both of the missing honors. But that would have been quite wrong here, for South desperately

needed to preserve entries to the

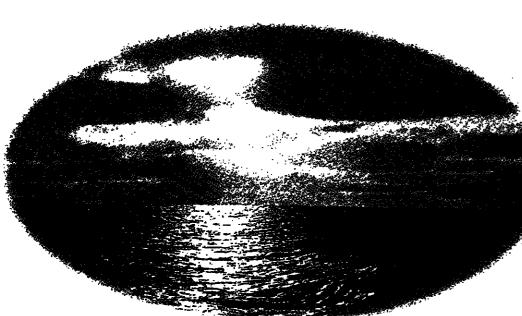
diamonds showed 4-3-1-5 pattern.

Five clubs was then a fair gamble,

closed hand Instead she put up the king in dummy and led a diamond to the jack. West won with the queen and led a low trump, as good as anythe missing trump and entered her hand with a heart lead to the ace. Two no-trump asked North to trick with the established diamond clarify the distribution, and three winner in her hand.



SOUTH



Get your point across in no time.

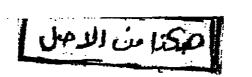




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